FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of the Observer.—$3 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Terms for the Semi-Weekly Observer $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Report of the Naval Board of fifteen officers of the higher grades, assembled under the Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy,' having been approved by you, I have in pursuance of your direction carried the same into execution, according to the provisions of the law. After a careful examination, 201 officers were, in their judgment, found incapable of performing, promptly and efficiently, all their duty both ashore and afloat; and of those, 71 were reserved on leave of absence pay,' 81 on furlough pay, and 49 recommended to be stricken from the rolls.

The vacancies have been filled according to the law, by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. Although there are now on this reserved list one hundred and forty-seven officers, the expenses of the Navy, as appears from calculations accurately made, are not increased, for the reason that they are not only on reduced pay, but the officers promoted to their vacancies do not receive the full pay of the grade to which they are thus promoted. They obtain the higher rank and the more responsible and important commands, before not to enjoy full pay until the vacancies [illegible] complete by either resignation, [illegible] And the law judiciously adopted [illegible] means involves an increase of [illegible] of officers, for it is the [illegible] office with the lower grade of [illegible] Midshipmen, to linger there until the [illegible] life, without rank, and without useful [illegible] which has really done sad mischief.

Perhaps no event, either legislative or executive touching the history of the Navy, has attracted more earnest attention or created a more [illegible] and sensation, than the action of the late Naval Board. With a view to a just and wise consideration of this grave and delicate subject the [illegible] mind will not merely pass in calm and [illegible] review the proceedings of the Board [illegible] Executive, but naturally recurs to the [illegible] of the law itself, and with especial care to [illegible] condition of the Navy, which occasioned its [illegible] with such remarkable unanimity.

The peculiar nature of the law did not escape scrutiny of those who passed it. The allegation that it partook somewhat of the odious character of [illegible] proceeding, was even then met with ardent and warning eloquence. The [illegible] providing for dropping entirely from service, which was not in the original bill, was inserted in the House by an overwhelming majority, and after elaborate and thorough debate in the Senate, was passed almost unanimously. There was still on the statute book and in force for enforcement, the law of courts martial, surrounding their proceedings with the solemnity of a Crown Court, a sworn Judge-Advocate and sworn witnesses, subject to penalties for non-appearance; and yet such was the condition of the Navy as urged by Secretaries, and conceded by statesmen, officers and citizens,—such the loud call for prompt reform echoed and re-echoed through the country, that Congress in its wisdom, failing to pass the general and more comprehensive bills originally reported by the Committees, instituted this summary tribunal with signal [illegible] rities.

The officers selected to compose this Board were in terms highly laudatory pronounced fit [illegible] for the delicate task. Indeed, when their [illegible] were announced, there was a warm and [illegible] expression of favor and gratification rarely exhibited. Before prescribing regulations as authorized, the opinion of the Attorney-General was [illegible] on the true interpretation of the following [illegible] of the act: 'Provided that no officers [illegible] said Board shall examine into or report upon the [illegible] efficiency of officers of a grade above them.' His opinion was that the entire body will sit together, deliberate and determine, and by proper [illegible] authenticate their conclusion as to lieutenants, masters and passed midshipmen. And that [illegible] lieutenants will have to retire; and the captains and commanders will act in regard to all officers of the rank of commander, when the commanders must retire and the captains will act as officers of that rank. All the examinations having thus been made, and the proper judgments reached in the manner contemplated by the law, the sum total of the opinions will be certified by the Secretary in such form of authentication as [illegible] in his regulations shall see fit to prescribe.'

The few regulations prescribed were chiefly [illegible] on this opinion, with the purpose of protecting the officers whose efficiency was thus to be examined into, from the slightest danger of being prejudiced by the influence or the presence of Judges below them in grade. Lieutenants were not allowed even to be present at the proceedings and deliberations in regard to commanders, and therefore could not add to effect their own promotion; and in accordance with the same principle, a commander could not have the opportunity, by his presence, to exert influence to secure his promotion to a captaincy; and thus it was designed, that if by the execution of the law, [illegible] of the Board should happen to be prejudiced, their proceedings should not be tainted with the slightest suspicion that they labored for [illegible] but the public good. The Department [illegible] [illegible] by filling the Board [illegible] of high reputation, and acceptable to the country and the Navy. By surrounding them with safeguards and restrictions, to secure impartiality and justice, and to remove the opportunity and the temptation for indulgence in action [illegible] gain, by spreading before them the [illegible] and records of the Department, hoped every effort had been made to insure [illegible] and satisfactory execution of a law [illegible] the efficiency of the Navy.

[illegible] notifying the officers of their appointment, on the 5th of June, they commenced [illegible] duties on the 20th of June, and reported the result on the 26th of July.

And now, Sir, while the operation of this law [illegible] with enthusiasm, as a salutary [illegible] indispensable corrective of admitted ill, which [illegible] the service, by others it is received with disguised discontent and dissatisfaction. This [illegible] easily be regarded as unnatural. The provisions of the law are generous—indeed strikingly liberal; but they are at the same time exacting and sternly just. It provides for the careful support of some, and the prompt removal of others, and however faithfully, honestly, and carefully executed, it is a measure of reform, and no measure of that character is ever executed without more or less inconvenience, disappointments, and discontent.

Actuated, no doubt, by a desire to seek truth and justice, as nearly as possible, Congress thought it safest to entrust the reform not merely to the President and the Secretary, whose acquaintance with the officers, both personally and officially must necessarily be very limited, but chiefly to the officers of the three higher grades, whose knowledge of their brother officers naturally enables them to perform the duty more thoroughly, and with less liability to err. The task was delicate, and involved struggles between duty and feelings. They were men not infallible. It would be strange, indeed, if their work were perfect, and entirely free from error. Those errors, if they exist, will soon and surely be discovered by the developements of time, by continued inquiry, and by calm dispassionate observations.

The officers of the Navy, as a class, are proud, brave, sensitive, patriotic, and self sacrificing, and if the sword of any one of these gallant men has been incautiously taken from him, all right minded men will say, let his country restore it to him with all the honors and reparation due to injured merit; and while I can by no means recommend the adoption of any measure of repeal or any course of proceeding in conflict with the general action of the Board, I have no doubt that there should be and will be found a remedy for any mistake or error of judgment; if the service has thus been deprived of a meritorious and capable officer, either by reservation or dropping. Facts which have come to my knowledge assure me that it would be but reasonable to provide a year's pay for the officers who had been suddenly dropped from a service upon which they had heretofore so exclusively depended, without any consideration for future self-reliance.

But, Sir, I cannot conclude this branch of my Report, without doing justice to the officers of the Board. From the spirit and temper with which they entered upon a painful and unsought duty, and from the earnestness and deligence with which they searched the records of the Department, I deem it but an act of simple justice to express my conviction, that they were actuated by elevated considerations, and that their aim was truth, impartiality, and the good of the service; and although from the liability of man to err, there may be discovered here and there a mistake of judgment, I have an abiding conviction that history will prove that this work reinvigorated the Navy, imparted to it a robust and active health, inspired the hearts of the young and gallant officers hitherto drooping with hopeless despondency, with fresh energy, and contentment with the service; warned the thoughtless and the indolent to quiet the haunts of idleness and seek the path of duty leading to honor, and caused the country to repose with the more pride and confidence in the belief of the invincibility of this right arm of defence. I have no hesitation, and I take much pleasure in saying, that I have already witnessed its happy effect in the new impulse and readiness for duty seen and felt at the Department.

And, Sir, though the number reported incompetent seems large, and may well attract attention, is that a circumstance of itself sufficient to justify reflection upon a Board who were bound under the law to make a "careful examination" and report the names of all whom they adjudge incompetent, of every grade, to do their whole duty promptly and efficiently, ashore and afloat? If but a small number of officers had become inefficient, would the Secretaries of the Navy for the last fifteen years have again and again urged, with almost pertinacious zeal, that some stringent measure of reform was indispensable to save the Navy from impending ruin? Would committees, session after session, have reported and pressed such measures? Would grave members have arisen as they did in Congress, and have seriously moved to abolish the Navy and begin again, if but a small defect existed? Would the Senate, every session, for some years, have almost with unanimity, passed the measure for relieving the service of the inefficient, and for imparting vigor and health by promoting able and brave officers before age had crippled their energies and impaired their usefulness? Would the press in almost every town and village have fulminated its thunders for reform, and have teemed with articles of laudation and approval when the measure prevailed, if but a small number of the incapable blocked up the path of promotion? Or had it become manifest to all, to statesman and citizen, that something radical, thorough and searching must be administered to secure the Navy from the dangers which imperiled it, and emancipate it, if possible, from the weight which seemed so surely to be burdening and pressing it down?

The Year 1856.—The year just commenced is the latter part of the 80th and beginning of the 81st year of the Independence of the United States; the 6569th year of the Julian period; the latter part of the 5616th and beginning of the 5617th year since the creation of the world according to the Jews; the 2609th year since the foundation of Rome according to Varro; 2632d year of the Olympiads; the latter part of the 1272d and beginning of the 1273d year of the twelve lunations since the hegira or flight of Mahomet, which took place 16th July, A. D. 622.

The Alphonsine tables make this year the 7089th from the creation; the Greek church the 6392d, and some eastern churches date it sixteen years later than the Greek church. The Chinese adopt the Sexagenary cycle, of which 60 cycles have now elapsed, their era commencing 2700 B. C., so they now deem themselves in the year 4555. The Talmud makes this year 7260; the Septuagint 7757, and the Samarian Pentateuch 3565.

Amid all the abstruse and painful calculations which have been made relative to the chronological progress of the world, the Christian era is undoubtedly the most correct and authentic. According to that the world was created 5859 years ago; the deluge swept the earth 3511 years ago, and 2348 years before Christ; and we are now living in the year 1856, dating from the Christian era.

Sale of Negroes.—We learn from the Richmond Whig, that Messrs. Pulliam & Davis, on Friday, sold thirty-three negroes, consisting of men, women and children, for the sum of $27,733; being an average of a fraction over $840 each.

Births, Deaths and Marriages.—During the past year there were in New York city 14,496 births, 22,787 deaths, and 5,595 marriages.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1856.

FINANCES OF FAYETTEVILLE.—From the Report of the Town Treasurer for the year 1855, we learn, that the receipts were as follows:

Cash on hand, Jan'y 1, 1855,	$37 84
Town Land Tax, (valued at $548,886,)	2741 43
Poll Tax,	662 00
Guard Tax,	698 75
Auction Tax,	59 88
Flour Warehouse,	457 23
Powder Magazine,	7 32
Fines and Penalties,	40 20
Drays and Wagons,	262 00
Retailers,	415 00
Hay Scales,	202 90
Market Fees,	26 65
Rent of Stalls,	128 30
Sale of Town Bonds,	5000 00
Loan,	1477 21
	$12,219 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries,	868 00
Expenditures—Streets, Bridges, Sewers, &c.,	1178 57
Payment of debt,	1438 40
Hired Guard,	816 61
Flour Warehouse,	894 40
Relief for Norfolk and Portsmouth,	500 00
Western Railroad Instalment,	5000 00
Lamps,	175 28
Sundry small expenses,	940 78
Cash on hand,	417 67
	$12,219 71

Report of Interments at Fayetteville from January 1st 1855, to December 28th, 1855.

In January 4, February 4, March 1, April 5, May 2, June 3, July 3, August 4, September 15, October 15, November 8, December 2—Total 67. Under 5 years, 14; under 10 years, 4; under 20 years, 5; under 30 years, 8; under 40 years, 5; under 50 years, 10; under 60 years, 10; under 70 years 6; under 80 years, 4; under 90 years 1—Total 67. White males 22, White females 20, Colored males 10, Colored females 15—Total 67.

The town debt is $9,500, exclusive of the $5,000 of Railroad bonds issued. Of the rail road subscription of $100,000, $5,994 41 has been paid.

The quantity of Forage weighed at the Town Scales during the year was 921,956 lbs. in 1138 wagons and carts. The average price of Fodder was $1 05, of Hay 86 cents.

18,716 bbls. of Flour were inspected at the Warehouse.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The Municipal election in this Town on Monday last, resulted in the re-election, without opposition, of the officers during the past year, viz:

T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Mayor; Messrs. C. D. Nixon, A. McLean, Henry Lilly, W. T. Horne, A. A. McKethan, W. McLaurin and W. Warden, Commissioners.

THE SNOW STORM.—The late severe snow and sleet storm seems to have extended far and wide. The Raleigh papers state the fall there to have been about 6 inches; and the Petersburg papers say that 12 inches of snow fell in that city.

The mail communication between North and South has been suspended; no mail North of Richmond having been received here of later date than Saturday last. The Raleigh mail is carried in an open wagon; the western mail was brought from Salem to Carthage on Tuesday in a sleigh; and the Eastern (Warsaw) Coach, due on Monday morning, did not arrive until Tuesday evening—the road having been blocked up by trees, &c.

To-day, as we are preparing for press, neither the Raleigh nor the Warsaw mail has arrived.

Weather intensely cold—thermometer down to 10° at sunrise this morning.

We hear of great injury to ornamental and other trees in Bladen and Sampson, by the sleet weighing down and breaking off the limbs, &c.

☞ There is some reason to suppose that the man found dead on Friday night last (not Saturday morning as we had heard) across the river, was from Robeson county, in the neighborhood of Jos. C. Lee, Esq.

RAIL ROAD CONNECTIONS.—The Lexington Flag says that at a meeting of the citizens of that Town on the 2d inst., a committee was appointed to confer with the citizens of Salem as to the propriety of building a rail road connecting Salem with the Central Road at Lexington.

The Flag also says that it was the unanimous desire at the meeting that Lexington should be connected with Fayetteville by rail road, and that it is hoped that our Coal fields road will be extended to Lexington.

FROM EUROPE.—The steamer Arago has arrived, with dates to the 19th December. Her passage was 18 days.

The accounts from the Crimea state that the British army will next Spring be divided into two corps de Armee, under Generals Campbell and Eyre.

Letters from Odessa mention a large fire at the Russian's military settlement, by which a vast amount of stores were destroyed.

Winter has fully opened in the Crimea.

In an interview with Baron Werther, the Russian Ambassador, Nesslerode, is reported to have said that Russia would never treat while a single foreign soldier was in her territory.

Cotton remained unchanged, and breadstuffs had slightly declined. Consols 88¼.

CASUALTIES IN 1855.—During the past year there have been 142 Railroad accidents by which lives have been lost or persons injured. 116 persons have lost life, and 539 have been wounded.

There have been 27 steam boat accidents of the same character, by which 176 have been killed, and 107 wounded.

A LONG MAIL ROUTE.—Mr. Weller of California has given notice in the Senate of his intention to introduce a bill, authorizing the P. M. General to contract for the transportation of the mails from St. Louis to San Francisco in tri-weekly 4 horse post-coaches.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Broadhead called up the resolution to report the general appropriation bills to avoid the evils of night sessions at the close of each Congress. He was in favor of doubling the compensation of members to shorten the session. The resolution was adopted. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee, K. N., offered a resolution declaring Hon. John S. Millson, Virginia Loco, Speaker, on account of his vote against the Nebraska Bill, and his refusal to go into the Locofoco Caucus. The resolution was withdrawn at the request of Mr. M., who regularly votes for Richardson. After a long party discussion the House voted twice for Speaker—without change in the voting.

On Monday, four votes were taken for Speaker, the last resulting as follows: Banks 99, Richardson 72, Fuller 30, Pennington 9, scattering 6. Necessary to a choice 109. The House then adjourned to Wednesday, to celebrate the 8th of January, we suppose.

BOTTS FOR PRESIDENT.—Hon. John Minor Botts has been nominated for President by the Brooklyn "American" Councils. The Richmond Councils have also declared their decided preference for him. The nomination is sustained by the Richmond National American and bitterly denounced by the Richmond Whig, of the same party, which asserts that "a majority of the American voters of Richmond have no "confidence in Mr. Botts," no "admiration for his public character" of late years, and, least of all, do they prefer him as 'the American candidate for the Presidency.'"

The National American, Botts and those who have nominated him, are opposed to the 12th section of the Philadelphia Platform, and wish to have it ignored by the next Convention. Hence Mr. B's nomination in Brooklyn. The Whig, which is orthodox, remarks:

"As for ourselves, we say in all deliberation and candor that we hold the rights of the South paramount to every consideration of party; and that before we would yield one jot or tittle of them to the unjust demands of the North, even for the sake of the Presidency, with all its honors and patronage, we would see John Minor Botts, his tails, and every party on the face of the earth, sunk so deep that the hand of resurrection could never reach them."

The Whig challenges the friends of Mr. Botts to call a meeting of the voters of Richmond, of the American party, and asserts that nineteen-twentieths of them will be found to be opposed to his nomination.

"The election of a Democratic Speaker might turn out worse than an empty triumph. Our party, therefore, expresses no eagerness to succeed in such election."

So says the Richmond Enquirer. That being the case, the Locofocos ought to unite with some other party to elect the Speaker. If they do not wish to have the office themselves, they ought not to continue voting for six weeks for one of themselves, thus rendering an election impossible. Such a "dog-in-the-manger" policy is pure faction, possessing no particle of patriotism. But we suspect that the "grapes are sour" only because they cannot be reached—that the Enquirer's party "expresses no eagerness to succeed" only because it cannot command the votes necessary to success.

THE INDIAN WAR.—The Savannah Republican mentions the receipt of a letter from the Florida Indian Agent, confirming the accounts, published a week ago, of the attack upon a party of U. S. Troops. The Agent says that serious troubles with the Seminoles may be confidently anticipated, as the peaceful removal of the tribe is impossible.

BOSTON.—During the past year the police of this city have made 10,200 arrests, out of a population of about 100,000.

A Nice Distinction.—On board the Cunard steamships the church service is read every Sunday morning. The muster roll of the crew is called over and they attend to service. A gentleman one day said to one of the sailors: "Are you obliged to attend public worship?"

"Not exactly *obliged*, sir," replied Jack, "but we should lose our grog if we didn't."

A destructive fire occurred about 1 o'clock A. M., on Sunday last, in a large warehouse on Commercial Wharf, Charleston. The warehouse contained about 600 bales long cotton, only about 100 bales of which were saved. Thirty or forty barrels of rice were also consumed. The loss is variously estimated at from $70,000 to $80,000, and by some at a still larger sum. A portion of this was covered by insurance mainly effected with companies outside of Charleston.

Serious Railroad Accident.—A painful accident occurred on Friday night upon the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, near Hood's Creek, some eight or ten miles from Wilmington. It seems that on account of some defect in the working of the pumps of the locomotive engaged in carrying up the night train going West from Wilmington, the Engineer detatched the train and ran on ahead some distance, and returning to take up the train again, came back at so high a rate of speed as to cause a serious collision, resulting in some damage to the train, the mail car being smashed and some little damage done to the other cars.

The Wilmington *Journal* says the most painful circumstance connected with the affair is that Mr. C. Baldwin, the conductor, got seriously, and it is feared mortally injured, by being thrown from the train with so much force as to cause concussion of the brain. Mr. E. L. Sherwood, Mail Agent, was also slightly injured. None of the passengers were in any way hurt.

A review of the mortality of New York during the year just closed shows the total number of deaths to have been 33,107, an average of 444 19-52 a week. Out of this total, 15,462 were children.

FRENCH TRICK ON JENNY LIND.

The Paris papers tell of a practical joke, which was recently played off on Jenny Lind at Boulogne. The Swedish Nightingale had been in Paris for a month; but she would not open her mouth while there—not even to speak a word—pretending she did not understand the language. This was a sore affliction to the *habitues* of the opera, who were all dying of a desire to hear the sweetest notes that ever issued from human lips. But so far as the fair songstress was concerned, they might all die and go to Old Harry—she would not utter one word for their salvation. Her stay in Paris over, she set out for England to fill certain engagements in London. She would sing her sweetest in England—but would not utter a word in France! This was adding insult to injury. When she arrived in Boulogne, a parcel of amateurs determined not only to have their revenge, but to hear her sing. Three of them accordingly dressed themselves up as Police officers—waited upon her at her Hotel—and in a gruff, insolent tone—which the police know well how to assume when they want a big bribe—demanded her passport. It was produced, *en regle*.

A mysterious whispering ensued between them accompanied by many searching and suspicious looks directed towards the nightingale. Finally they announced to her, with increased harshness—that she was travelling under a false name—that she was not the famous singer she professed to be—that she answered exactly to the description of a notorious *intriguante*, who had succeeded in swindling many people in Paris of large sums—and of whose intention to pass over to England, they had been notified by telegraph—and whom they were ordered to arrest. This was a thunderbolt to the nightingale—who found the use of her tongue, and protested with immense vehemence that she was none other than the person she professed to be. The Police called upon her for proofs of her identity; but she knew no one in the city, and could give none. "You must then go to prison, madame." This elicited more furious protestations than ever.

One of the party then suggested, if she was the veritable Jenny, she carried about her the incontestible evidences of her identity. The whole universe had heard of her powers of song—she had only to sing to establish her pretensions and open the prison gates. She trembled at the idea, lest her voice should fail her under such an ordeal;—but there being no help for it, she began to tune her pipes—and finally burst forth with such a flood of melody, that the three Messieurs were transported with rapture—and gave vent to their feelings in prolonged Bravos! which were taken up and repeated with increased energy by thousands in the adjoining hall—who cried out Encore! Encore! with a fury absolutely appalling! The *ruse* now stood confessed. And then the wrath and fury of the outraged nightingale, who can conceive it? But the Messieurs pleaded their cause with so much eloquence—and with such touching appeals to woman's vanity—that the goodness of her heart could not resist—and they won their pardon. And from that day to this, the Boulognese have been boasting over the Parisians—they being the only Frenchmen who ever heard the divine music of the Swedish nightingale.

MARRIED,

In Hillsboro', 3d inst., by Rev. R. Burwell, Mr. HASELL NORWOOD to Miss MARIA L., second daughter of Maj. Thos. Howerton.

In Chatham county, 21st ult., by R. C. Poe, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM PETTY to Miss MARY, eldest daughter of James Henderson, Esq.

At Dunnsville, Wake county, 23d ult., by Rev. W. T. Brooks, Col. SAM'L WHITAKER to Mrs. MARY P. ROBERTSON.

DIED,

At Richmond Hill, Yadkin county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. MARGARET PEARSON, aged 42, wife of the Hon. R. M. Pearson, of the Supreme Court, and daughter of the late Col. Williams, of Tennessee. She was attacked with paralysis in the hand, which at first appeared slight, but its encroachment, accompanied with fever, continued obstinately to go on, until it was supposed to have reached the heart, when it resulted in sudden dissolution.

Mrs. P. was endowed with many bright and noble qualities. With intellectual faculties of the highest order were combined the moral traits that make up a rare and excellent character. She was generous, charitable, truthful, and disinterested in a remarkable degree. She was frank, confiding and affectionate; add to which she was patient, resolute and firm in the discharge of her duty.

The deceased was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and her walk and conversation as such were consistent and exemplary.

Besides her husband, she left a family of eight children.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

In Chatham county, on the 24th ult., Mr. GIDEON ALSTON, in the 48th year of his age.

In Wilmington, 7th inst., Mr. CHARLES BALDWIN, formerly of New York, but for many years a resident of Wilmington, where he enjoyed the respect and good wishes of all who knew him.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday, WALTER ZEBULON, son of Zebulon and Elizabeth Latimer; aged 2 years.

In Moore county, December 20th, 1855, Mr. ANDREW J. GASTER, in the 27th year of his age.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

BUFFALO LODGE, Jan'y 8, 1856.

Scarcely has the voice of mourning ceased to vibrate around our altar, ere its notes are revived. Death has again been in our midst and folded in his icy embrace another of our brothers. Another link in the chain of the mystic tie has been sundered. Our esteemed friend and brother ANDREW J. GASTER has been gathered to the grave. While we bow with humble resignation to this melancholy dispensation of Divine Providence, we deem it fit that we give expression to our feelings of sorrow and regret, and offer this last sad tribute to his lamented dust.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That while we weep for the dead, we are in a startling manner reminded of the immutable decree of our Supreme Grand Master, who has called our brother from labor in his Lodge on earth; "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return," and humbly acknowledge his infinite wisdom.

Resolved, That we have ever recognized in the deceased an excellent brother, adorned with those virtues which characterize a good Mason, a useful citizen, and a noble man.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the fate by which so many hopes have been blighted in an untimely grave, and that the memory of our brother shall not perish from among us.

Resolved, That we offer our heartfelt condolence to the youthful consort of the deceased, and extend our liveliest sympathy to her in this her hour of gloom and sadness; and that in our sorrow, we are consoled by the soothing fact that, "He yet liveth who looked on woman's grief and wept."

Resolved, That to all who are allied to him in the bonds of natural affliction we tender our sympathy.

Resolved, That as a testimony of regard for departed worth, we wear the usual mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, a copy of them sent to the bereaved wife of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville Observer, Argus, and Spirit of the Age, with request to publish.

A. D. McIVER,
W. N. BRYAN,
L. J. SEWEL,
} Committee.

Enamelled Cards.—An exchange says: "A little child of our acquaintance was rendered seriously ill last week by chewing a handsome enamelled ball ticket, which its mother had given it to play with. For the benefit of those who do not know we would state that the enamel on these cards contains arsenic."

The Man That was born Late.—An old Carolinian once said: "I was born the last day in the year, the last day in the month, the last day of the week, very late in the day, *and have always been behind hand.* I believe it would have been fifty dollars in my pocket if I hadn't been born at all."

A Slight Misunderstanding.—A pious minister, after lecturing a Sunday school class in a most edifying manner, proposed to close the exercises by singing "Jordan;" meaning the hymn "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand." The worthy man was horrified by hearing the whole school immediately strike up, "Jordan am a hard road to travel I believe."

The Duke of Argyle.—From his nineteenth year, says a London paper, the Duke of Argyle has been always putting himself forward with pamphlets, speeches, lectures, soirees. His grace once thought that, because on one occasion Lord Derby did not reply to his speeches, therefore the palm of victory rested with the Duke, who crowed lustily. "My lords," said the Earl of Derby, "a short time since there was one of those persons called 'navvies,' who was in the habit of allowing his wife to beat him. He was a very large man, and she was only a small woman. The neighbors asked him why he permitted her. 'Oh! never mind,' said he; 'it amuses her and pon't hurt me.'" Shouts of laughter greeted this allusion.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line. Jan. 7, Str Scottish Chief.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Jan. 10, Str Magnolia, with Passengers and Freight.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 6.—Schr. John fm N York. 7.—Schrs. Mary Staples and Alba, fm N York. Schr. Ned, of Powell's line from Wilmington to New York, with naval stores, cotton, &c., went ashore near Beaufort bar on the 3d inst. 400 bales of cotton were landed on the beach in a damaged condition.

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO
Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,
And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Keys.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as "**TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,***" for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Adcantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855. 62*6m

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed the 2d Monday of January 1856, under the instruction of the Rev. W. L. Wallace. We feel fully satisfied in recommending him to the public as a worthy and competent Teacher. We have had him employed for the past Session and can speak from past experience as to his attention and zeal for the improvement of his scholars. The place affords every facility required,—it is a quiet and healthy place. Board can be had for $7 per month, including everything. The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 5 months each. There will be three classes,—1st, embracing spelling and reading; 2d, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic; 3d, Algebra, Geometry, and Latin and Greek Languages, including all the Sciences.

BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
GILES WILLIAMS,
J. C. LEE.
} Trustees.

Dec. 21. 64-1m*

SELECT SCHOOL.

R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THIS School, located in Granville county, N. C., about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles south-west of Tynesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.

The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence in the community.

Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.

The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 16 years of his life, and for the most part in connection with some of the first Institutions in the State, is of course known to some extent in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville county, N. C.

Oct. 27. 48*3m

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks. Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 60*tf

Blanks for sale here.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER

Internal Improvement is the order of the day in this age of progress. Artificial means are recommended to supply natural deficiencies, often without success. The Cape Fear River is referred to as equal to any south of the Potomac, by a writer in a late number of the Observer over the signature of Cape Fear, who suggests the idea of Slack-water Navigation from Fayetteville to tide-water, to afford greater facilities of transportation to the increased productions which will reach that market by Rail Road from the Coalfields of Moore and Chatham, and by Still Wate. Navigation as high up as Jones's Mill above Haywood. That the River can be improved without dams, to increase the depth of the channel in dry seasons, admits of but little doubt. The process is simple, and would be attended with but small expense. Remove from the channel every obstruction; keep it open; the flow of water therein would be greater, the current stronger, and improvement in both width and depth, a certain and natural result.

The Cape Fear River is a natural drain for a large tract of country, abounding in a great variety of resources, and rich productions, and in ordinary seasons is sufficient; but in heavy rains and of long continuance, it often overflows its banks—a serious obstacle to agricultural improvements. To remove every obstacle, to give vent to its waters, and hasten their passage to the Ocean, reduces their height and lessens the injury to the growing or standing crops, annually enlarging and increasing in value. In support of this opinion, an appeal is made to every practical farmer. Few are so fortunate as to possess farms which require no draining. Ditches are common on every plantation of any extent. To keep them open and clear of every obstruction, is as necessary as to cut them. The farmer who would urge the propriety of raising dams across them, or to obstruct them in any way, would be esteemed a fit subject for ridicule. A plain man, unenlightened by science, in quest of truth, will be allowed to compare smaller with greater operations, if at all analagous. The Cape Fear River unobstructed is only sufficient, in ordinary seasons, to drain its fertile Valley, and that of its tributaries. Will it be assuming too much to say, it will be hazarding extensive interests, identified with agricultural commerce, to obstruct it with dams, and thereby lessen its capacity to discharge its waters? Such a process is in conflict with the economy of Nature, and will and must excite stern and decided opposition. In raising the water eight feet, it would be too near the surface of our planting lands, rendering them cold, more subject to cut worms, less friable and productive. In support of this opinion, we refer to the lands below the Bladen line. The low grounds, judging from their growth, and their thick set of Cane, appear equally fertile; yet their production is inferior. They are closer, harder to cultivate, and more subject to cut worms; because not so much elevated above the common level of the water. With this obstruction from the erection of Dams eight feet high, the Bladen lands, inferior to none, would not be more, likely not as favorably situated, than those already alluded to, and where cultivation is far less extensive.

The tide rises at Elizabethtown at the lowest water from one to at least three inches. This fact is adverted to, to illustrate more satisfactorily the probable injury. Such Dams would reduce greatly the value of timber and naval store lands, and especially the best farming sections of the Cape Fear River, abounding in Marl in all its variety, ample to preserve their fertility for ages to come, which will ultimately supersede the use of Guano, as a more durable fertilizer. These, however, are but lesser evils. The conversion of so large a river with its rapid stream into stagnant water, from Fayetteville to Kelly's Cove, during the dry and sickly seasons—the bed of the River without rocks and affording nothing but a mixture of mud, sand and decayed vegetable matter, must give rise to maligunant fevers of every type, and convert this section, now as healthy as any of the Southern Rivers, into a perfect Grave-Yard. Lands now cultivated with but little risk, yielding the finest crops, would have to be abandoned. We are now at the close of a long dry season; yet steamers of light draft seldom stopped, and rafts of timber passed almost daily. Will it not be risking too much to experiment on such a stream of sufficient size and depth, with steamers and other craft enough to carry to the Wilmington market during the winter and spring months, and often in the summer, all the produce that ever can or will reach Fayetteville, by still water, by rail roads, and wagons on all the Plank Roads that now or will centre there? More especially as any miscarriage, any suspension in the regular course of trade, might divert it from both Fayetteville and Wilmington, blight their commercial prosperity, and vitally injure a large portion of the State? Would Virginia and South Carolina be idle lookers on? These Dams must be opened and shut, requiring sleepless attention; their passage at best must be difficult and hazardous. The River rises and falls suddenly, at every season. Suppose the water is flowing from one to two feet over the tops of the dams, and a number of rafts are approaching, drawing more water; could the gates be opened in time to secure their safety, or could they, thus submerged, be opened at all? These are questions, if relevant, we are not able to answer.

Mr. Fulton, the State Engineer, a Scotchman, distinguished at home for practical and scientific attainments, devoted a large portion of his labor and attention to the Cape Fear—we speak only of those parts that arrested our attention, not very far above or below Elizabethtown. He cut round the growth of largest size on each bank of the River, which caused, as the trees and their roots died, much caving in, and with it the falling of trees, filling up the channel and indenting the banks, to the injury of the landholder. He then, with flats and suitable machinery, removed the logs and trees from the bed of the River to the side of each bank and there staked them. Some of these logs and trees thus embedded, were of the largest size, lying in every direction; yet so covered with mud as left their upper surface. This was thoroughly done, under the management little or not at all above the then bed of the River, of the late Hinton James, Esq., of New Hanover. These operations, particularly the latter, are referred to for the purpose of illustration. Many of these trees and logs, thus securely lodged in the bed of the River, formed as they lay, jetties or dams, until covered by mud and sand. What then is the natural inference? The same current is still there, with more turbid waters, and in time of floods overrunning the higher dams, increasing as the lands are more extensively cleared and cultivated. Will not these dams, if effectually resisting this turbid and rapid stream, occasion similar deposites, and a like filling up? It may be contended, that the opening and closing of the gates will remove this drift, this deposite of mud and sand. It should be recollected, that the current thus obstructed by logs and trees, still had vent, as it was not entire; yet the accumulation continued, until the logs (except those of recent lodgment) were covered, and the reflux of water ceased.

Admit, for argument sake, that the opening of the gates will relieve the dams of this deposite, as far as the influence of the current thereby produced will extend; yet a large portion of the dam must remain encumbered, as this artificial current will not reach its wings or cleanse its more distant parts. If we admit, on the same principle, that the opening of the gates will afford sufficient current to cleanse them, yet another difficulty occurs. The current and the deposite move together, and when the current loses its force in the next stagnant water, a new shoal is formed, probably of greater base and height than could accumulate if the natural current of the River had continued unobstructed.

If all these difficulties yield to artificial means and scientific provisions, another of no inconsiderable magnitude presents itself: the River banks are *made land*, have not sufficient tenacity, however securely spiled, to prevent winging, which, instead of improvement, would injure the navigation and make a destructive inroad on the richest soil. This is demonstrated by the first operation of the Engineer, in killing the trees on the banks of the river—the caving and falling in thereof, which accords with the experience of every planter who makes bare the banks to enlarge his fields. We intend no reflection on the Engineer, as his object was speedily to rid the River of such obstructions. His failure below Wilmington, whether from the want of means or skill it is not our province to determine: it is possible it may be attributed to both. It bespeaks the necessity of greater circumspection.

Those who are familiar with the finances of the State, and her large liabilities, will hesitate long before they increase our burdens. The erection of Dams above Fayetteville will long be remembered by the people of Cumberland and Harnett. We sincerely hope in the end they may be fully remunerated. Such a suspension in business—such a diversion of capital, forced to abandon old and accustomed pursuits to embark in others new and untried: With any people less moral, less economical and intellectual, the relation between debtor and creditor must have been greatly disturbed.

Without presuming to dictate or even to advise, we ask permission to inquire of those who are better informed, if it will not be more safe to let a River flow on, that for a large portion of the year is crowded with steamers of the largest size, and during a protracted drought afforded water for those of lightest draft, whilst rafts seldom or never stopped; and that in by-gone days, was sufficient to carry on a direct trade with European ports? There are yet living men who recollect when Donaldson, Adams, Eccles, McLaurin, Holliday, Broadfoot and Kelly, of Fayetteville, exported and imported largely; when McNorton, Hooper, Calharda, Noswinkle and others, at Wilmington, were exporting and importing merchants.

The writer referred to appealed to the Navigation Company. It is conceded both he and they are better acquainted with their rights and privileges than we are. We ask permission respectfully of both, to express a doubt whether the Legislature of North Carolina, by an amended charter or a corporation created specifically for the purpose, could legally deprive the people, for a week or a day, of the use of a navigation they have enjoyed without let or hindrance from the settlement of the country? and whether they can convert a large flowing River, "the best South of the Potomac," into a fetid pool and clog its commercial facilities with all the delays incident to still water? The writer of this hasty article knows full well his incompetency—his main object is to commit it to abler hands.—*Ed. Hale & Son.*—Editors of the Observer.

LAKE JOHNSON.

Trip to Salisbury.—Week before last we, the associate editor, took a trip to Salisbury. Leaving Raleigh at five o'clock in the morning, on the cars of the Central road, we reached Salisbury at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. But little more than twelve months ago we came from Salisbury to Raleigh, and were three days and a half in accomplishing the journey. A comparison of the two trips reminded us forcibly of the difference between railroads and mudroads. We had but ten miles of staging between the two ends of the road.

Having formerly resided in Salisbury we were enabled to mark the improvements for the last year; and they are considerable. Among these is a new Court House, not yet completed, but which will be a credit to the county, as well as an ornament to the town. Several other large buildings have also gone up; and the streets every where wore an air of business. The railroad seems to have infused new vigor into the heretofore enterprising citizens of the place.—*Ral. Standard.*

American Hemp.—Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, states in his Report, that "of the whole quantity of hemp purchased during the past year for the Navy, three-tenths have been American." "The prospect," continues the Secretary, "of furnishing the Navy altogether with American hemp, is very encouraging, and also that the Russian and Manilla hemps will be superseded by the products of this country."

The Hog Market.—The Louisville Courier states that the slaughter at the pork houses in that city continues unabated, the daily killings averaging 10,000 head. The receipts of hogs from all directions also continue heavy. The market on Wednesday was quiet and prices nominal at $6 net for hogs.

Mortality in large cities.—The mortality statistics of four large cities for the last year present the following results:

Total number of deaths in	New York	23,107
"	Philadelphia	10,686
"	Baltimore	5,475
"	Boston	4,075

Diamonds Stolen.—A quantity of diamonds, valued at about $12,000 were stolen from a dealer in New York on Saturday last. He may be poorer from the loss of the sparkling baubles, but the world would have revolved on its axis as usual if the gems had never been taken from their native Golconda.

Divorce and Marriage.—A Mrs. Lucinda Thompson recently obtained a bill of divorce from her husband, in Crawford county, (Ohio,) Common Pleas, at 8 P. M. At 10 o'clock, the same evening, she was married to a Mr. Talcott, in the presence of the Court and bar. They have a *"fast"* way of doing business in Crawford.

Immigration.—For 1855, 136,233 immigrants arrived at New York city, against 319,223 in 1854—a decrease of 182,990. Total arrivals in seven years, 1,728,710. During the last nine years 159,981 more Irish than Germans have arrived—viz: 898,526 Irish and 720,546 Germans.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.

Passenger Coach Demolished for Fuel.—Two trains from New York arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. They were blockaded by snow-drifts twelve miles north of Camden, and, while the engine and tender went to Camden for assistance, firewood gave out, and the passengers demolished the fences, they finally destroyed a beautiful car belonging to the railroad company, for fuel! They were afterwards pushed to Camden by a freight train.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The number of post offices established in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1855, was 1,663, and the number discontinued 801, showing an increase of 862. The sites and names of 373 have been changed. The whole number of offices on the 30th of June was 24,410, and on the 30th of November 24,770, of which 258 are of the class the postmasters of which are appointed by the President. The number of postmasters appointed during the fiscal year, was 7,103.

7033 mail routes were in operation on the 30th of June, 1855, and the number of contractors was 5,703. The length of these routes was 277,903 miles. The total annual transportation of mails was 67,401,166 miles, costing $5,345,238, and divided as a follows, viz:—24,879,752 miles by modes not specified, at $1,430,665 –5¾ cents a mile; 18,859,148 miles by coach, at $1,215,979—about 6¾ cents a mile; 19,202,469 miles by railroad, at $2,073,089—about 10¾ cents a mile, 4,459,827 miles by steamboat, at $625,505—about 14 cents a mile. Compared with the service of June 30, 1854, as actually in operation, there is an increase of 3,397,025 miles of transportation, or about 5¼ per cent, and of $675,221 cost, or about 14 per cent.

The increase of railroad service is 3,483,132 miles at the cost of $86,636. The increased transportation by modes not specified, is 3,575,177 miles, costing $336,475. The transportation by coaches is less by 2,325,628 miles, at a diminished cost of $34,257. Steamboat service during the past year was reduced $1,335,656 miles, and the cost increased $136,367.

Of the above amount of service, 692,116 miles, costing $127,515, are chargeable to California; to Oregon, 117,944 miles, costing $28,517; and to Nebraska and Kansas, 75,364 miles, costing $4,312. New contracts for the year, commencing July 1, 1855, have been let in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, increasing the annual transportation of the mails by 423,673 miles, at an increased cost of $117,077. The total annual transportation of the mails under the new contracts, as adjusted for the quarter ending September 30, is 10,847,379 miles, at a total annual cost of $996,813, divided as follows:

3,390,303 miles by railroad, at $485,188, or 14 cents 3 mills per mile.

799,846 miles by steamboat, at $166,874, or 13¾ cents per mile.

2,171,125 miles by coach, at $151,781, or 7 cents per mile.

4,486,205 miles by inferior modes, at $253,000, or 5 cents per mile.

There are employed 319 route agents, at a compensation of $235,170 65, 29 local agents, at $49,328; and 981 mail messengers, at $100,471 65—making a total of $354,970 30 to be added to the cost of transportation. This makes the total amount for the current year $5,824,989 30, which will probably be increased to $6,000,000 by new service on the Mississippi river and routes established by the last Congress. This however, does not include the foreign mail service, which is paid by the Department and amounts to $611,467. The Panama railroad was at first paid twenty-two cents per pound for conveying the mail between Panama and Chagres, which is the maximum rate authorized by Congress; but has since been fixed at eighteen cents, to which the Company refuse to accede. The Postmaster says he was induced to pay this high rate because of the "great cost of the road, the sacrifice of both life and property in its construction, the magnitude of the enterprise, and its importance in a national point of view."

The Postmaster General has established schemes of distribution by which each distributing office has received alphabetical lists of all the counties in all the States (except California), with the proper distribution annexed to each county. The postmasters have the plainest instruction as to the proper distribution of mail matter for every portion of each State. There are in all 1,645 counties, formed into 757 different groups, to suit the several distributing offices, and showing the course of the mail from each office to any county in the Union, and the whole number of points thus indicated, for the fifty distributing offices, is 82,250.

With respect to the system of registration, the Postmaster General speaks cautiously. A just estimate of the value and ultimate success of the plan, he says, cannot be formed from the short experience had of it; but its operation brings to the immediate knowledge of the Department not only every failure, but every delay in the transportation and delivery of registered letters; and in each day's report supplies abundant proofs of its usefulness, and also of the necessity of perfecting it by such means as experience may suggest.

The expenditures of the Department for the last fiscal year have been $9,968,342; of which $2,135,335 have been for compensation to postmasters, and $6,076,334 for transportation of mails. The gross revenues were $6,642,136, of which $3,234,549 were derived from letter postage; $2,511,518, from the sale of stamps; $638,927 from postage on newspapers and pamphlets, and $143,312 from letter carriers. The above revenue was independent of the annual appropriation of $700,000 made by Congress. Taking into account bad and compromised debts and suspense account, the excess of expenditure over the revenue for the year 1855 was $2,626,206, which the Postmaster General explains at length. Mr. Campbell's inference is that, at the rates fixed by the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, the Department cannot become self sustaining for some years to come, but will need large appropriations from the Treasury, and he regrets that in the act of 1851 there was not a clause limiting the franking privilege, especially the use of it as a vehicle for private correspondence. He alleges that by an account kept at the Washington City post office, during the month of January, 1854, it was found there were franked by members of Congress during that month 77,727 letters and public documents, which weighed 693,508 pounds. The weight of letters and documents franked at the departments, amount to 7,062 pounds. During the same month the weight of newspapers sent from this office amounted to 111,002 pounds.

Mr. Campbell comments severely on the use made of the franking privilege, and the cost and inconvenience that results to the Department from the large amount of public documents and printed matter sent through the mails. He repeats his recommendation that the act of Congress which provides that the postage on any newspaper or periodical which is prepaid quarterly or yearly, shall be charged at half the regular rates, be repealed, and full rates charged in all cases. He estimates the expenditures of the Department for the year 1856 at $10,199,024; and the probable revenue at $9,010,873, leaving a deficiency to be provided for by Congress, of $1,188,151.

A Female Robber.—A Miss Hume, of Williamsburg, Indiana, was on trial last week at Indianapolis, on a charge of robbing the United States mail.

A country parson had a singular peculiarity of expression, always using the phrase "flatter myself" instead of "I believe." Having occasion to exhort his congregation during a revival, he flattered himself that more that one half of them would be damned!

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Jan 8.

The steamship Canada, with Liverpool dates to the 22d of December, has arrived at this port.

The news is simply confirmatory of the previous rumors touching peace and speculations concerning Esterhazy's mission.

The reported treaty between Sweden and the Allies is confirmed.

From the sent of war there is nothing of interest. Affairs in the Crimea and in Asia continued quiet at last accounts.

It is said that the Austrian ultimatum, after some modification, received the approval of England, France and Austria, before it was sent to St. Petersburgh. The terms are to be kept a profound secret.

The terms of the Swedish treaty are said to be very stringent. A secret clause is understood to provide that Sweden will eventually take the field against Russia.

A Vienna correspondent intimates that Austria has declined an invitation from Prussia to join her in a pacific intervention; and further, that Napoleon has recalled his invitation to Prussia to open negotiations.

It is also reported that in November Austria invited the Western Powers to re-open a Peace Conference at Paris, recommending the maintenance of the four guaranteed points as the basis of negotiations, with a modification of that portion respecting Russian dominion in the Black Sea. Russia had not replied, but it was thought would send a representative to the Conference.

It was reported that the Swedish Ambassador to Vienna had formally announced the adherence of Sweden to the Allies in the interpolation of the four points.

It was doubtfully rumored that the Russian proposals for peace, differing from those of the Allies, had arrived at Vienna.

The English government, it is said, has demanded a reduction of the Russian Army in the Crimea, before it can enter into any negotiations.

The London News says a majority of the French Cabinet think that Russia will accept the proposed terms—but a majority of the English Cabinet think otherwise.

Commercial Intelligence.—Liverpool Cotton market languid. Sales of the week 36,000 bales. As compared with the Pacific's advices, Orleans was 1-16 lower, and Uplands unchanged.

Flour dull and unchanged. Corn 1 shilling lower. White 50s., yellow 44s. 6d.

In Provisions there was an improved demand. Money market more stringent. Consols 91¼.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.

Cold Weather north.—Despatches inform us that the Delaware river is frozen entirely across at Philadelphia; and the Ohio river is in the same condition at Marietta. Last night was thought to be the coldest yet experienced.

The locomotives are all frozen up between Trenton and Philadelphia, and passengers are being conveyed across the river in sleighs. No trains are running.

A telegraphic despatch from New York this morning says the road will probably be passable this afternoon. The Delaware is perfectly tight.

At Marietta, the thermometer last night was eleven degrees below zero.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer was only 3° above zero. The Southern mail has not arrived, and the New York mail of Tuesday had not reached here at 10 o'clock this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.

The 4 and 6 o'clock New York trains of yesterday for this city, were detained on the road all last night. The four o'clock train did not leave Trenton in consequence of an obstruction of the track by the drifting of the snow, owing to the high wind. The passengers were transferred to the 6 o'clock train when it came up, and this was started from Trenton with two locomotives. At 4 o'clock this morning the train had only reached Cooper's Creek, some two miles above Camden, where both locomotives were frozen up by the freezing of the water in the tender and pumps.

Finally passengers were transferred to sleighs, sent to their relief from the city, and they reached here at 6 o'clock, suffering severely from exposure to the intense cold. One of the locomotives became partially burnt from the attempt made to thaw out the pumps.

No trains were despatched this morning, but the road will probably be cleared this afternoon.

At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer was 2½° below zero—at 10 o'clock the mercury had only reached 2½° above zero.

Two afternoon trains on the Trenton road were frozen up near Tullytown, and the passengers were taken to Trenton in sleighs.

CINCINNATI, Jan 9.

Mercury here indicated 10° below zero this morning at 8 o'clock. At Springfield at daylight this morning, the thermometer was 20° below zero!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The River line is in order and the cars are running from Aquia Creek to Richmond. The ice boat cut her way through ice six inches thick in coming up from the creek last night. She made the run, 59 miles, in five hours.

Stage Driver Frozen to Death.—John McShinn, a stage driver in the employ of B. F. Holden, on the line from the Terreboune Station of the Opelousas (La.) Railroad to Houma, was frozen to death, on the night of Tuesday last. He was discovered the next morning lying on his face in the mud, by the side of the stage, with one hand under the wheel, about two miles from Houma. One of the mules of his train was also found dead in his harness.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.

Later from Kansas—More Mob Violence.—A letter from Leavenworth, Kansas, dated Dec. 28, says the office of the Territorial Register, an administration paper was mobbed, the type thrown into the river and a lot of paper burnt. The mob was composed principally of Missourians.

The Free State party had nominated Charles Robinson for Governor, N. Y. Roberts for Lieutenant Governor, and M. W. Delany for Congress. The election is fixed for the third Tuesday in January.

The Kansas War, according to an estimate made by one of the Generals engaged in it, will cost the United States government not less than sixty-five thousand dollars. Whether the Government will consent to pay expenses so unnecessarily incurred, is a question yet to be answered.

The Cincinnati "Fillibusters."—The following are the names of the persons arrested at Cincinnati, on suspicion of being engaged in getting up a fillibuster expedition against England, by invading Ireland:

Edward Kenifeck, said to be the Secretary of the association; Samuel Lumsden, Bartholomew O'Keefe, David Ready, Michael Noonan, James Murphy, James O'Halloran and John Hudson.

The parties were at their place of meeting when the U. S. authorities pounced upon them. One of them drew a six barrel revolver on the deputy Marshal, but had not time to fire before it was knocked out of his hands. Warrants are out for about a dozen others.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

We have advices from Nicaragua to the middle of last month, from which we obtain the following information respecting the state of affairs then existing in that unfortunate country:

"The force under the orders of Walker is composed of 224 Americans and 150 natives of Leon, forming the garrison of Granada; 300 natives sent against the Department of Segovia and Matagalpa, and 50 men who defend Leon, fifteen in the fort of San Carlos, and six at Castillo Viejo—in all 595.

"President Estrada, who made his escape at the time of the surprisal of Granada, has reorganized his Government in the Department of Segovia, and has with him the Minister of the Treasury, the Commandant General of the Eastern Department, General Martinez, and almost all the Government officers, commanding considerable forces. The President is surrounded and aided by a great number of the proprietors and most respectable inhabitants of the country.

"The towns which have fallen into the hands of Walker and his accomplices have been abandoned by their inhabitants. He issued a barbarous decree ordering all those persons to return to their homes within a specified time, and incurring certain penalties, amounting to $10,000, to be doubled in the event of noncompliance therewith, without legal redress. None have obeyed, and Walker has taken possession of all the property of the proprietors, both native and foreign residents, of said towns; but this has not furnished him with any pecuniary resources, since he finds no purchasers of confiscated estates. The money derived from his freebooting expedition against Granada and the first contributions he succeeded in realizing have already disappeared, squandered by the officers of his band without any benefit to his soldiers, and what remained was carried off by the inhabitants in their flight. Walker does not pay a cent to his troops in money. The miserable rations they receive he provides by violence and extortion, cajoling the Americans with promises of realizing imaginary treasures; and keeping the natives in subjection by extreme vigilance and terror. Among the adventurers who went from California with the intention of joining Walker, several have repented of their rashness and returned after witnessing the threatening desolation of the country.

"The few Nicaraguans who acting under vindictive impulses and a desire to command, invited those adventurers to join them, now deplore their error, and those deluded persons who abetted their designs, as well as the people generally, have become aware of the necessity of uniting to save the country.

"Walker is surrounded by secret and open enemies, who only wait the receipt of arms and munitions of war to put him down by force.

"Such is the general and spontaneous excitement at San Juan del Norte that Senor Anon Rivas, the oldest son of the person whom Walker made the puppet President, fitted out on his own account six pirogues, carrying eighty armed men, and went up the river with the object of retaking, in the name of the legitimate Government, Castillo Viego and San Carlos.

"The Government of San Salvador instead of sympathizing with the usurpers, immediately recognized the Government of Nicaragua organized by Senor Estrada. Honduras has not only recognized it, but renders it important assistance by sending to the frontier 1,800 men. Costa Rica has 3,000 in Guanacaste, and Guatemala has mobilized a considerable number of its best troops to co-operate with their allies. The reaction is complete, and threatens to be overwhelming; but the want of arms in Nicaragua, the great distance of the States from each other, the bad and insecure condition of the roads, the desire to act in effective combination against the usurper, and possibly the want of precise knowledge of his forces, may retard the execution of the contemplated plans for his destruction. Meanwhile, two military expeditions which attempted to penetrate the Departments of Segovia and Matagalpa were defeated by the forces under the Government of Senor Estrada, and among the killed was Gen. Valle, alias Chelon, the denouncer of Gen. Corral.

"The U. S. steamer Massachusetts remained at anchor at San Juan del Sur; and it is worthy of notice that her commander and three of her officers had been to Granada, and remained there 3 days, fraternizing with the adventurers, and had extended the same favors to several persons who arrived at that port with the intention of joining Walker."

Excitement in Florida.—A correspondent of the Charleston Standard, writing from Ocala, in relation to the late Indian outbreak, speaks as follows:—"It is scarcely necessary to say that the excitement throughout all the country is intense. It is known that beside the troops in the service of the United States which have been established at Fort Myers, and other points along the line of Territory occupied by the Indians, there are several surveying parties in the field, whose position is considered extremely perilous. One of these is under W. G. Mosely, son of Gov. Mosely. Another is under W. S. Harris, late a member to the Legislature from Marion county; and another under Mr. Daniels, and all of them are known to be so completely without apprehensions from the Indians, that they are only provided with a few guns necessary for hunting purposes. This whole surveying force is under the general superintendence of the Surveyor-General of the State, Dr. Westcott, and it is a cause of further anxiety that he also was to have been on the ground prior to the 25th inst., when it was agreed that the several parties should meet and take their Christmas dinner together, and should concert their plans for future operations.

Departure of "Fillibusters."—The steamship Prometheus, which sailed from New Orleans on the 26th ult., for Punta Arenas, Nicaragua, took out 86 men, under command of Col. Fisher, all bound to the new Republic of Gen. Walker. She also had 42 passengers for Col. Kinney's camp, all said to be carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, printers, &c. The next steamer is expected to take down several hundred men.

Compliment to Mr. Fillmore.—In his last argument before the Supreme Court the Attorney General of the United States paid a high compliment to Ex-President Fillmore, who he declared had left in his office marks of the hightest integrity and character as were made most apparent in the records of the Attorney-General's office.

Message of Gov. Gardner.—The message of Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, recommends 21 years' residence of foreign born citizens, and ability to read and write, before they are allowed to vote; deprecates the passage of the Personal Liberty act by the last Legislature, and urges its speedy repeal; suggests a reduction of the number of members of the popular branch of the Legislature, and denounces lobbying legislation. The Message is thoroughly Native American in its tone.

The Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian deplores the injury done the shade tress and ornamented gardens of that beautiful town by a heavy sleet on Saturday. It says ten years will not restore the damage.

A PRODUCTIVE COUNTY, LOCKED UP.—The Rutherfordton Eagle, arguing in favor of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford road, says that, if the road were built, "the fresh produce of Rutherford County would bring into its limits, annually, $100,000 easily. Her entire crop might be made greater than her present wheat crop. Her white headed cabbages alone would bring her in $100,000, to say nothing of her other resources in the grain, cotton and tobacco line. Then are her live stock—her beef, her mutton and pork, and the products of the dairy; many very many other sources of wealth that the railway will open to the citizens of the County, that are now entirely closed.

A single day will test it, at a slight cost of whole crops, and the next day he can have the cash in his pocket. Now, a week is occupied in getting only ten barrels of flour to market, and that trip depends on business at home, and the state of the roads, and when he gets to market he is only at the head of the line, instead of being at the ocean market where the nations of the earth send their vessels to do their trading. Wheat is now at $1 65 per bushel, even as high up as Charlotte. Here it is $1, a clear loss of $65 on every hundred bushels. This County this year, can spare 100,000 bushels, and therefore loses, on wheat alone, $65,000 for want of Rail Road."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society met in this City on the 8th inst., pursuant to notice—present, Hon Thos Ruffin, Chairman, and John S. Dancy, R A Hamilton, W H Jones, W R Poole, and Charles L. Hinton, Esquires. Absent, R H Smith and Paul C Cameron, Esquires—the latter of whom, we learn, is on a visit to the South. Mr Smith would no doubt have been in attendance but from causes over which he had no control. The attendance of so many of the Committee, including the venerable and distinguished president of the State Society, at so inclement a season, furnishes strong evidence of their zeal in the cause confided to their hands, and of their disposition to do all in their power to forward the interests of the Society.

We learn that the principal business of the Committee was to prepare a list of premiums, and that this duty has been performed, and the list will be published at an early day. This list we are informed, has been considerably increased and larger sums than heretofore have been offered in some cases to competitors for premiums.

It was resolved, we learn, to tender invitations to the Editorial fraternity to be present. A stand will be erected on the ground for their accommodation, and every facility will be afforded them in their labors in preparing notices of the articles and proceedings at the Fair.

It is expected, also, that the tastes and views of the young gentlemen and ladies who may attend, will be consulted and met by *cotillion parties* every evening during the Fair, to be given at the Hotels in the City; these parties to be, of course, under the superintendence and management of the Marshals of the State Society. The utmost decorum will be maintained; and it is expected that this feature will add to the number present, and to the general good feeling and enjoyment. An excellent band of music will be provided for the occasion.

We anticipate a larger, more useful, and imposing Fair next October than has ever been held in this State. Let all the friends of agricultural, pomological, and mechanical improvement, and all who desire advancement and perfection among our people in varied handicraft and the fine arts, bestir themselves at once, and second and sustain the Committee and the officers of the Society generally, in their efforts to make the next Fair what it should be—AN HONOR AND THE MEANS OF GREAT USEFULNESS TO NORTH CAROLINA.—*Ral. Standard.*

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The tenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company was held at their office on Tuesday last, in this City; and it will be seen by the following that the Company is in a highly prosperous condition.

The Company have insured over $2,000,000 of property during the past year; and the property now insured by the Company amounts to over $5,000,000. They have on hand premium notes, well secured, amounting to about $50,000. Their losses this year have been nineteen, amounting to $14,500—all of which were promptly paid, and some of them before maturity; and we observe by their report that they still have on hand a surplus of $16,000.

We believe that no insurance Company in the United States has a more ample security for the amount of its liabilities than this Company has. Much is due to the Executive Committee—Messrs. T. H. Selby, John Ruffin Williams, and C. W. D. Hutchings, together with the efficient Secretary, John C. Partridge, upon whom devolves the management of the affairs of the Company during the recess of the Board, for their untiring industry and the prompt and faithful manner in which they discharge their duties.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Directors—Messrs J. B. G. Roulhac, H. D. Turner, J. R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, J. M. Towles and J. G. Williams, Raleigh; Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington; Alexander Mitchell, Newbern; Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington; Jas. M. Jones, Elienton; W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City; F. F. Fagan, Plymouth; W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough; H. B. Williams, Charlotte; George A. Smith, Milton; Osmond F. Long, Hillsborough, Joseph White, Anson; Joshua Boner, Salem; and A. T. Summey, Asheville. President of the Company, J. B. G. Roulhac; Vice President, H. D. Turner; Executive Committee, T. H. Selby, John R. Williams, and C. W. D. Hutchings; Secretary and Treasurer, John C. Partridge; Attorney, John H. Bryan.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Another Railroad Accident.—We understand, says the Wilmington (N. C.) *Herald* of Tuesday, by a letter received here yesterday, that an accident occurred on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, a day or two since, in consequence of the washing away of a portion of the embankment of Cedar Creek near Society Hill, by which the whole train was precipitated into the creek below, a distance of fifteen or twenty feet. We understand that one negro was instantly killed, and several persons wounded. The cars and engine are complete wrecks. The wonder is, that all on board the train were not killed.

Another Accident.—We learn by a passenger on board, that the Charlotte & S. C. R. R. train run off the track on Saturday the 29th ult. mangling some negroes, one of whom has since died, also considerably crushing up the cars. The passengers escaped mostly unhurt. The accident happened on account of the dilapidated condition of the road.—*Greensborough Times.*

Two Dead Children Found in a Car.—On Wednesday, after the emigrant train had changed cars at Altona, Pa., the dead bodies of two children, aged about five and six years, were found in the vacated cars. They were ascertained to be the children of poor German emigrants, who had left them unburied from necessity. They were decently interred by the citizens of Altona.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1856.

THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.—We ask particular attention to the article (received by mail,) on the preceding page, on the proposition to Lock and Dam the Cape Fear below Fayetteville. It is written with remarkable vigor, and manifests a knowledge of the operations on the river, of the trade of this town and Wilmington, to a remote period back, and of the proposed work, such as few men could present. We know not the author, but he is welcome to the use of our columns, be he who he may.

Since that article was in type, we have received another, from a well-informed source, which shall appear in our next.

COAL ON RAIL ROADS AND CANALS.—During the last year, 664,304 tons of coal were transported from the Cumberland coal region of Maryland, of which 467,697 tons were by rail road, and 195,454 by canal.

From the Pennsylvania coal region, the enormous quantity of 6,626,288 tons were sent to market during the year 1855. The following statement will show the quantity for ten years past:—

1846	2,343,990	1851	4,418,515
1847	2,982,808	1852	4,999,471
1848	3,089,238	1853	5,195,151
1849	3,242,866	1854	5,847,308
1850	3,382,641	1855	6,626,288

This is an encouraging statement to the friends of our rail road to the Chatham Coal Fields. Five-sevenths of the Maryland coal has gone to market over the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, a distance of about 175 miles, though side by side is the competition of a noble Canal, the most expensively constructed, for its length, of any Canal in the country.

With this fact before them, is it not passing strange that the proprietors of the Deep River coal fields continue to stand aloof from the rail road, leaving the people of Fayetteville to struggle along with a great work, the completion of which must so vastly increase the value of the Deep River property? We cannot account for it.

To the actual stockholders in the Western rail road, this large rail transportation in Maryland is highly encouraging. If the Baltimore and Ohio rail road can, in addition to its other immense business, transport nearly half a million of tons of coal, why may not our road carry as much? And to do that, at say a dollar a ton, would furnish an annual gross revenue equal to half the cost of the whole road and all its outfit. The expenses of rail roads are usually about half of the gross receipts. We do not mean to encourage an idea that the road will yield a net revenue of 25 per cent. to the stockholders. We do not believe it will. But we do believe, that, reasoning from results elsewhere, we *may* calculate on a reasonably profitable business to the stockholder, and an incalculably advantageous one to the proprietors of the coal and to the town,—to say nothing of the State.

THE COMMON SCHOOL LAW.—Among the acts passed by the last Legislature, we learn that there was one changing the principle of division of the Fund assigned to each county from the State, as well as that collected by taxation in the county. Heretofore the money has been divided among the School Districts in proportion to the number of children in each. But the new law directs its division *equally among the Districts*, no matter what may be the number of scholars.

That this would seem to be an ill-advised law, a single fact will show. In this county, owing to the sparseness of population in some of the barren regions of sand, there are some school districts, which necessarily contain but few children. There is one District, we understand, in which there are but 15 children. And for this there is no remedy. To make the Districts large enough to embrace many scholars, would put it out of the power of the children to reach the school house. Now according to the new law, it is required that the Board of Superintendents in this county shall pay to the above District, with its 15 scholars, exactly as much as they pay to another District with 400 scholars! The small District has consequently too much, and the large District not enough, to maintain a school.

This law, so calculated to injure the Common School System, is supposed to have been passed under some misapprehension—perhaps was the result of one of those blunders which are so common in our legislation. It has caused repeated applications to the State Superintendent, Mr. Wiley for his opinion as to its operation, &c. To these applications Mr. Wiley has published a reply, stating in substance, that he supposes the object of the Legislature to have been, to have the counties laid off into districts of unform size, and large enough for one school only. This would require that the whole State should be re-districted, an operation which Mr. Wiley very reasonably concludes is impracteable,—and he might have added, expensive, useless, and absurd.

In view of the serious injury which the execution of the law in part would cause—dividing the fund equally without first equalizing the districts,—Mr. Wiley supposes that "Boards of County Superintendents will have to continue that method of division which formerly gave most satisfaction." This advice is given, not because he or the County Superintendents have any power to nullify a law, but because the execution of this law seems, under the circumstances, to be impracticable. The failure to execute it, will, he thinks, be overlooked by all until the proper alterations can be made.

Mr. Wiley adds, that he is glad to learn that Chief Justice Ruffin has been applied to, and has advised a continuance of the former principle of distribution, doubtless for the same reasons.

The Locofoco State Convention is to be held at Raleigh on Wednesday, April 16th.

REMEMBER THE POOR.—The North Carolinian appropriately calls attention to the duty of "feeding the poor" by those who are blessed with enough and to spare, in this bitter weather. We are assured by one of our Clergymen, who has for years been in the habit of visiting and ministering to the physical wants of the poor, that he has never known so much need among them as has existed for the past few weeks, owing, not only to the weather, but to the stoppage of some of their sources of earning money.

"Never turn thy face from any poor man; and then the face of the Lord shall not be turned away from thee."

THE WEATHER.—Probably no one living remembers such a continuance of severe weather as we have had for three weeks past. A large quantity of the snow and sleet which fell on the 4th and 5th, remained on the ground till the night of the 11th, when there was another supply, followed on Saturday by a cold rain, which only added to the unpleasantness of the previous cold.

The skating has been very fine, and was enjoyed by hundreds for several days of the past week. The ice-houses, too, have been nearly supplied, without the necessity of resorting to Boston.

The Salem (N. C.) Press mentions that the snow was full 18 inches deep there, and the thermometer down to zero, and even 2 to 4 degrees below that point.

At Halifax, (N. S.) the snow was four feet deep on the 6th inst.

We have copied some accounts of the weather at the North.

THE MAILS.—The late bad weather sufficiently accounts for and excuses much of the irregularity of the mails during the past week. But for the daily arrival of the Raleigh stage (some hours behind time) and its bringing us the Petersburg and Richmond papers, generally as late as due, we should have been cut off from the world. Many of the Northern papers are still missing.

We gratefully acknowledge, and fully reciprocate, the kindly expressions towards us of the Wilmington Herald and Journal. From the former, with which we acted, politically, for years, we had a right to expect a friendly feeling, notwithstanding our present partial severance. But with the latter we have been thoroughly and uniformly at variance, and have had many sharp encounters—leading it to doubt whether its present expression of good feeling would be acceptable to us. It may dismiss its doubts. We should be churlish indeed, if we failed to receive in the spirit in which it is offered, such an emollient to party irritation. And we shall hope, that in our future contests with the politics of the Journal, (of which we expect to have many,) we shall not forget that it is its politics only that we are at war with.

The isolated position in which we stand, politically, enables us to survey the field of political controversy with much more of coolness and calmness than were possible in the heat of the contest, in which we had our part to perform. It naturally follows, that our views of parties are somewhat moderated, and that we dismiss something of the—bitterness, perhaps we should say—with which we have pursued "the enemy." Besides, the danger impending over the South, swallows up all other things, which are as a feather compared with this. He who is for the South, in this crisis, should receive the plaudits of Southern men, whose only enemies should be, the enemies of Southern rights and institutions.

DESPERATION.—The credit system with Editors of Newspapers is a great evil; but in this part of the world we see no safe remedy for it, except by tempting advance payments by reduced prices—as we do. But the Raleigh Standard says it will, on the 1st of May, stop every paper which is not then paid for. And the Newbern News says that on the 1st of March it will begin to publish a list of all those indebted to it. These are extreme measures, and we think will damage the papers more than the public.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—The Superintendent of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office has published an approximate estimate of the Agricultural products of the U. S., for the year 1855. His estimate, he says, is made up from the most authentic accessible data, and if erroneous it is in falling below the actual production. Of the principal vegetable products, we note:

Indian Corn, 600,000,000 bushels, at 60 cents, $360,000,000. Wheat 165,000,000 bushels, at $1.50, $247,500,000. Oats, 170,000,000 bushels, 40 cents, $68,000,000. Potatoes, 110,000,000 bushels, 37 cents, $41,250,000. Rice, 250,000,000 lbs., 4 cents, $10,000,000. Cane Sugar, 505,000,000 lbs., 7 cents, $35,350,000. 2,500,000 gallons wine, $1. Orchard Products $25,000,000. Garden products $50,000,000. Tobacco, 190,000,000 lbs., 10 cents, $19,000,000. Cotton, 1,700,000,000 lbs., 8 cents, $136,000,000. Hay and Fodder, 16,000,000 tons, at $10, $160,000,000. Pasturage $143,000,000.

Of Domestic animals and Animal products, we note:

21,000,000 horned cattle, $420,000,000. Horses, Asses, Mules, 5,100,000, $306,600,000. Sheep, 23,500,000, $47,000,000. Swine, 32,000,000, $160,000,000. Poultry $20,000,000. Slaughtered animals, $200,000,000. Butter and Cheese, $75,000,000. Milk, exclusive of that used for butter and cheese, $100,000,000. Wool, $21,000,000.

The remarks heretofore published, may well be repeated here, that "Our crop of Indian corn, if we value it at but one-half the present market price, amounts to more than all the gold from California; and our wheat crop, at the most moderate estimate, is worth as much as all the gold in the country; while the moderate growth of oats, with all reasonable allowances for exaggeration, more than equals any two years' produce of the California mines."

HIGH PRICES.—Seventeen negroes mostly women and children were sold at Warrenton a few days ago for $14,235. A man of 21 brought $1,305; a boy of 16 $1,320; one of 13 $1,110; one of 18 $1,500; one of 14 $1,305, &c. The average price, $837 35.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Thursday, Memorials concerning the retired naval officers, were presented and referred. Messrs. Brodhead and Mason thought action necessary to restore deserving officers. Mr. Hale was very severe upon the retiring board, and the law instituting it. He contended that the latter was unconstitutional, as it violated the principle of personal rights, and was *ex post facto* in operation. The discussion on the same subject was continued by other Senators.

Mr. Clayton stated that Lord John Russell, January, 1853, wrote to Crampton, that the British Government intended to adhere strictly to the treaty made at Washington in 1850, and not assume direct or indirect sovereignty over Central America. The Senate called on the President for a copy of the letter.

The Senate adjourned till monday.

In the House, on Wednesday last, Mr. Smith, of Tenn., defended the Democratic party and the President, from the charge that they are responsible for the present delay in the organization of the House.

Mr. Whitney defended the 8th section of the Philadelphia Platform, declaring that the American party was not against individuals, but were opposed to the system and principles of the Romish Church.

Mr. Knight offered a resolution, providing for the election of a Speaker, by a plurality vote. This was soon tabled.

Mr. Galloway read a despatch from twenty-nine Ohio Senators, commending the Ohio delegation for their course in relation to Banks.

Four ballotings for Speaker were then had. The last resulted as follows: Banks 92, Richardson 68, Fuller 28, Pennington 6, scattering 5.

The House continued in session all night, several motions for adjournment being defeated. There were four more ballots, the last standing: Banks 88, Richardson 62, Fuller 27, Pennington 5, Scattering 4. Necessary to a choice 94. Finally adjourned at the House 8½ o'clock on Monday morning until Friday.

On Friday, the House voted but once for Speaker: Banks 98, Richardson 70, Fuller 30, Pennington 7, Scattering 5. Necessary to a choice 107.

A resolution was adopted that it shall be the duty of all the candidates to define their positions on all important political questions when interrogated by electors. This, it is believed, is for the purpose of eliciting Richardson's opinion on Slavery.

THE SPEAKER.—The Baltimore Patriot, whilst earnestly and justly scolding the House of Representatives for wasting six weeks in worse than idle attempts to elect a Speaker, remarks that "it is not possible that there are no other three gentlemen [besides Banks, Richardson, and Fuller] in all that body capable of filling the office of Speaker." It is questionable, we think, whether there is one man there who is capable of filling it as it ought to be filled—a man who would command order, as Henry Clay always did when *he* was Speaker, and that in times of the strongest excitement of party feeling between the old Republican and Federal parties. Either the men who compose the House, of late years, are inferior in dignity and decency, or the Speakers who have presided over it have been wanting in qualifications. Or perhaps, (and we think this is true,) a part of the blame rests on the members and a part on the Speakers. Certain it is, that for fifteen or twenty years past the House has been a disorderly, ill-mannered body, which needs some commanding person to awe it into decent behavior.

HANG ON.—At a caucus of the Locofoco members of the House, held on Monday night last, it was resolved "to adhere to their platform and nominee, Richardson, and to vote against all motions to adjourn till a Speaker should be elected."

When the House met after this, on Wednesday, it continued in session till 8½ on Thursday morning. But the members might as well have been in bed and asleep like good citizens, for all the good that came of their wakefulness.

It is said that there was a long debate and signs of bolting in the caucus on the subject of agreeing to an election by a plurality vote. It is said that Messrs. Quitman, Clingman, Smith of Tenn., Stephens, Kelly, and Jewett advocated it, and Messrs. Bocock, Letcher, and Houston, if not others, whose names we could not learn, opposed it, and Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, advocated harmony and concert of action.

LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.—The National Committee met at Washington on Tuesday last. They appointed the first Monday in June as the time, and Cincinnati as the place for holding the National Convention.

NICARAGUA.—We are glad to see, by the article which we copy from the National Intelligencer, that a reaction is already visible in the affairs of the free booter Walker and his grand army of 500.

A SENSIBLE RESOLUTION.—The Maryland Legislature, now in session, has ordered its clerks to send a copy of the daily journal of proceedings to every Editor in the State. These Legislators surely cannot be either ashamed or afraid to let the public know what they are about.

The receipts of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road for the month of Dec. last, amounted to $441,815—an increase over Dec. 1854 of $147,305, equal to 50 per cent.

By the way, whilst the Baltimore & Ohio rail road is in the full tide of success, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, its rival, is in the last stage of embarrassment. It cost between fourteen and fifteen millions of dollars; and at a meeting of some of its bond-holders, on the 8th inst., it was pronounced nearly bankrupt—only needing a declaration to make it so. Its income of $600,000 during the last year will only pay its current expenses, leaving nothing for interest on debt or dividends on stock.

The fact is that the world, in this fast age, is not satisfied with four miles an hour on a canal, but insists upon going forty on a rail.

A lady's pocket was picked of her portemonaie containing about $60, whilst attending the funeral of her husband at Trinity Church, N. Y. A policeman was at hand and arrested the thief.

INDIAN WARS, &c.—By an arrival from California, we learn that several battles between the whites and Indians had taken place in Oregon. Large numbers fell on both sides. At a battle near Walla, on the Walla river, Capt. Bennett and Lieut. Barrows, also three privates, were killed, and 14 wounded. Another occurred at Puget's Sound, in which Lieut. Slaughter and several others were killed.

Gen. Wool was arranging the preliminaries for an early campaign.

Another Fillibuster expedition, five hundred strong, had landed at Lower California.

SELF-CULTURE.—We have received from Messrs A. S. Barnes & Co., the publishers in New York, a copy of a new work entitled "Self-Culture in Reading, Speaking, and Conversation, designed for the use of Schools, Colleges, and Home Instruction. By Wm. Sherwood."

Such a work is worthy of attention; and, if well executed, (of which we have no time to judge,) may be of incalculable service in branches of education generally too much neglected.

DEATH OF ROGERS, THE POET.—The author of the "Pleasures of Memory" died at his residence in London on the 18th ult. aged 96, having been born in 1760. He was immensely wealthy, having acquired a large fortune in early life as a banker, and never being able to spend the income of it. He was reported to be the only man who ever had a Bank of England note of the denomination of £100,000; and he had it framed and hung up over his mantel as a curiosity. He was a liberal and judicious patron of art, and his house has for many years been the habitual resort of the first talent of the age.

"In his house, (says a Philadelphia paper,) how many illustrious men had assembled. One day, some two and forty years ago, there sat down to the dinner table, as the guests of Rogers, Lord Byron, Thos. Moore and Thos. Campbell, the three great poets of England, Ireland and Scotland. Since that time Macaulay, Sir Walter Scott, Bulwer, Dickens, D'Israeli, Washington Irving, Cooper, Rev. Sydney Smith, Tennyson, Lord Brougham, Sir R. Peel, and a host of others whose names are famous, have been frequent visitors there. Rogers was in Paris when the first revolution broke forth, and he listened to the harangues of Mirabeau, Robespierre and Danton. He knew Burke, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan and Canning. His first poem, the Pleasures of Memory, was published in the last century. It gained him a reputation which still survives. Jacqueline, Human Life, and Italy, are inferior to his first work, but still very smooth and pleasing productions. Rogers was not a man of genius, but he could appreciate genius in others. Liberal in sentiment, witty in conversation and generous to all, he often cheered on those who struggled along the rugged paths of fame. The society of Rogers was much courted by the ladies, but he never courted them, and he died a bachelor. Perhaps this was the only error of his life."

NEW PAPER.—Mr. E. L. Perkins proposes to publish at Clinton, the "Indepeudent," a weekly newspaper "devoted to Literature, the Arts, &c." Terms, $2 per annum.

The Hokeville Express, and the Carolina Intelligencer, have both been discontinued.

MULISH.—We notice in the Wilmington Herald, that the Town Clerk of that city advertises that proposals will be received until the 1st day of April, "for executing the Town Printing and *boarding the Town Mules.*" We would respectfully inquire of our friend of the Herald whether these contracts necessarily go together in Wilmington, and if so, from which of them does he expect to make his own board?

Bishop Atkinson.—We are pleased to note the arrival here of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina. The Bishop designs making this place his permanent residence, we believe, from this date, and we congratulate the church and the community on the acquisition.

Wilmington Herald.

MARRIED,

In Richmond, Va., at the first Baptist Church, 8th inst., by Rev. Dr. Burroughs, Mr. D. CASHWELL, of Wilmington, to Mrs. SUSANNA W. MAYS, of the former place.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. ISAAC W. CLARK, (Miller,) formerly of Chatham County.

In this town, yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. CATHARINE VAUGHAN, wife of Mr. John Vaughan and eldest daughter of the late John Russell, dec'd, aged 21 years and 3 months.

In Halifax county, 6th inst., Mrs. JANE KYLE, wife of Mr. John Kyle, formerly of Wilmington, aged 44 years.

In Lynchburg, Sumter Dist., S. C., 9th inst., ANN ELIZA, daughter of Dr. D. J. and M. C. McRae, aged 1 year, 8 months and 23 days.

☞ Obituary Notices, and Resolutions of Respect, exceeding ten lines in length, are charged for as advertisements.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Jan'y 12, Str Flora McDonald with goods for J W Bitting, J & V W Perry, A A McKethan, S J Hinsdale, W T Jenkins, B Coffin, G W Williams & Co, A Brower, Lassiter & Co, J H Foust, Martin, Bitting & Co, J M Worth & Co, G W Johnson, W Draughon, S Johnson, S Young, Elkin Co, A Currie, Murchison, Ried & Co, A Davis, E Belo, J Hussey, J N Smith, R Jones, J Shortridge, Lehman & Butner, C W Andrews, Worth & Utley, A J O'Hanlon, Dalton & Gardner, Cane Creek Co, Hon J M Morehead, J A Craven.

Banks's Line. Jan'y 13, Str J R Grist with goods for sundry persons.

McLaurin's Line. Jan'y 14, Str Chatham with goods for R Jones, E W Lineback, McLaurin & Strange, P Shemwell, Pearce and Ferguson, D & W McLaurin, B Crawly, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 8.—Brig S P Brown fm Cardenas. 9.—Brig Susan fm Boston; Schrs. Adele, D C Hulse, Myrover fm N York, Hays fm Petersburg, S Isabel fm Shallotte, E Randall fm Little River. 10.—Brig Sierra Leone, fm New York; Schrs. L P Smith fm N York, J C Manson fm Shallotte. 11.—Schr. Z Snow fm Boston.

GARDEN SEED.

I HAVE just received a large supply of fresh and genuine Garden Seed.

These Seed were grown in Western New York in 1855. Call and see what LARGE PAPERS can be sold for FIVE CENTS. S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 14. 69-4w

New Crop Molasses and Fish.

YOU can find at the New Building, near Liberty Point.

One Tierce New Rice.
5 Hhds Cardenas Molasses, sweet.
51 Barrels New Mullets.

W. MAC INTYRE.

Jan'y 14, 1856. 69-3t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 14.

BACON—	12	a 13	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	25	a	Cuba	46	a 47
CANDLES—E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a	1 10
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Tanners'	75 a	1 00
Laguira	13½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 75 a	
COTTON—			Alum, bu	0 00 a	0 00
Fair to Good	8½	a 8½	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	8	a	Flaxseed	1 50 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, pr lb.	12½ a	15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a	0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a	0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a	55
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a	52
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	50 a	00
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a	65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a	2 50
Family	8 50 a	0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a	6 00
Superfine	8 25 a	0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	8 00 a	0 00	Holland "	1 50 a	2 00
Scratched	7 75 a	0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	12	a 13
Corn	70 a	75	Crushed	11½ a	12½
Wheat	1 50 a	0 00	St. Croix	10	a 11
Oats	40 a	42	Porto Rico	9	a 10
Peas	70 a	00	New Orleans	9	a 10
Rye	90 a	0 00	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HYDES—Dry	8	a 10	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00 a	00
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a	15
Swedes, co. bar	a	6	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a	$2½
Ditto, wide	a	7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	4 a	4½	8 x 10	$2½ a	$2½
LARD—	0 a	12	10 x 12	$2½ a	00
LEAD—	8½ a	00	WOOL—	15 a	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—The few lots that came in last week sold at full price.

Flour market variable.

Corn market quite firm.

Peas—Sales easily made.

Oats.—Receipts quite light.

Molasses advanced; the price in Wilmington by the cargo is 43 cents, which is equal to 46 here.

The weather for the last week has nearly checked all out-door business.

Spirits Turpentine 34 to 35.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 35, hard 1 35. Spirits 38. Nothing doing in Rosin. Tar 1 95. Molasses 43 to 45. Hay 1 10, 90 days. Sack Salt 1 05, cash. Rice 5½. Cotton 8½.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MR. T. L. TROY will continue his School on Haymount, on the subscription plan. Rates of Tuition, for those in the District, $4 per quarter; out of the District $5. COMMITTEE.

Jan'y 14. 69-

CLINTON
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th inst., after a short vacation.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

The Trustees have engaged for the next year the services of a celebrated Musician, Mr. Stradelli, of the State of New York, to take charge of the Musical Department, and also his Lady, Mrs. Stradelli, to conduct the Painting. These engagements will give superior advantages to those who wish to study the ornamental branches.

The Faculty of Teachers associated with Mr. Graves in conducting the Literary Department, are the same as for the last year, and are well known to be inferior to none. H. A. BIZZELL,

Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Jan'y 8, 1856. 69-3m

COUNTY CREDITORS

ARE hereby notified to present their claims to Jno. McLaurin, Clerk, before the 1st day of Feb'y next. And County Officers, receivers of public Monies, are required to have their respective accounts, together with their vouchers, ready for settlement with the Committee of Finance, as required by law, on the 1st day of February. By order of the Committee of Finance of Cumberland County.

G. DEMING, Chm'n.

Jan'y 14. 69-tt

Town papers 2 weeks.

The Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.

Also, Self-Culture in Reading, Speaking and Conversation, by Sherwood. A further supply just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 14.

MATTRESSES.

THE Subscriber is now making, and will constantly keep on hand a supply of good SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES. He invites persons in want of Mattresses, Cushions, &c., to call and see him at the old stand of Jacob Ottarburg, Hay st., Fayetteville.

H. LOCKAMAN.

Jan. 3, 1856. 69-tf

PLEASANT HILL
MALE ACADEMY.

SITUATED in a neighborhood of health and plenty, in the south-west corner of Alamance county, and surrounded by many things to make it a comfortable and pleasant situation, will commence its 24 session on MONDAY the 7th January, 1856, under the care of

J. W. SHIVE,

who designs building up a School of high order, to prepare Students for College, as well as useful and practical business. Strict attention will be paid to the morals of those under his charge.

Board can be had with the Principal or elsewhere at $6 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session:

Primary Department,	$5 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	7 50
Higher branches of Mathematics and Languages,	12 50

It is desirable that payment be made half in advance.

Maj. WM. PATTERSON, P. C. SMITH, Esq., Dr. B. A. SELLARS, Rev. SHUBAL EVANS, Dr. WM. A. COBLE, } Board of Education.

Dec. 24, 1855. 69*6w

SCHOOL NOTICE.

DISTRICT School No. 58 having expended all the public fund due it, and not willing to lose the services of Mr. Troy, have concluded to continue the School on the subscription plan. The difficulty heretofore, of a large number, will be obviated by an assistant teacher if necessary. COMMITTEE.

Jan'y 8, 1856. 68-

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MR. & Mrs. BURWELL'S School will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1856. A few additional boarders can be taken in the family of the principal. For terms, course of study, &c., address

REV. R. BURWELL, Hillsboro', N. C.

Dec. 15, 1855. 68*3t

NEW BOOKS.

PRESCOTT'S History of Philip 2d; Life of Sidney Smith; Orchard's History of the Paptists; Mimic Life, by Mrs. Ritchie; Peter Parley's Adventures of Gilbert Go-Ahead; Balloon Travels of Robert Merry and his young Friends over various Countries in Europe; Widow Bedott Papers; Miss Bunkley's Testimony of an Escaped Nun, (the genuine book;) Mackey's Masonic Lexicon; Barnes's Prayers; Presbyterian Psalmodist; The Psalmist, small size; Anthon's Classical Dictionary; Bolmar's Perrin's Fables; Banker's Cases; Blotters; &c., &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 9.

NOTICE.

THE Exercises of the Pleasant Grove Academy,—a Classical School situated two miles from Floral College, will commence on the 9th inst., under the superintendence of Mr. Dugald Patterson, who is favorably known as an instructor of youth

Tuition $8, $10 and $12

Board from $7 to $8.

F. K. NASH
T. BETHEA.

Jan'y 7. 69*8

SPIRIT BARRELS.

TURPENTINE Distillers can get supplied with Spirit Barrels, through the distilling season, at the market prices at THO. J JOHNSON'S,

Near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place

Jan. 10, 1856. 69-4w

AXES.

15 DOZEN Turpentine and Timber Axes for sale by THO. J. JOHNSON

Jan. 10. 69-4w

CANDLES.

20 BOXES Pearl, Adamantine and Sperm Candles, for sale by THO. J. JOHNSON.

Jan. 10. 69-4w

Pure White Lead and Putty, fresh,

for sale by THO. J JOHNSON.

Jan. 10. 69-4w

GLUE.

IRISH Glue, in barrels, for Distiller's use, said to be the BEST for gluing Spirit Barrels. Truss Hoops, Coopers' Tools, Turpentine Hacks, and Files, together with a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, suited to the trade.

THO. J. JOHNSON.

Jan. 10, 1856. 69-4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Constable, in the Fayetteville District. Election in February next.

JOHN J. PHILLIPS.

Jan. 14, 1856. 69-te

NOTICE.

THE firm of CARMICHAEL & BREECE was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d of August. Also the firm of CARMICHAEL & BREECE in the Lumberton Hotel, was Dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of Jan'y 1856.

All the unsettled business of the firm will be settled by the subscriber, who still continues to carry on the business.

THE EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.

THIS will inform my old friends and customers, that I have Removed from my old stand to the one recently occupied by Benj. Freeman & Co., where I shall be glad to see all my old customers, and as many new ones as honest and strict attention to business merits. My stock consists of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Blankets, &c. &c. all kinds of Hardware, Jugs, Cutlery, &c.

JOSEPH BREECE.

Lumberton, Jan'y 11, 1856. 1t

Carolinian copy.

The Presbyterian Psalmodist, square,

or character note edition. Also, the same work round notes. A further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 10.

Impression Paper, for writing without pen or ink;

buff, pink, and white Bath Letter Paper; amber laid, silver bordered and plain Visiting Cards; sup'r Bristol Board Cards; Envelopes; &c., &c. Just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 10.

GARDEN SEEDS.

WE Have received a general assortment of LANDRETH'S celebrated GARDEN SEEDS. Warranted fresh and genuine, of the Crop of 1855.

For sale by S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 10. 69-6w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me made by Neill McFadyen, for the purposes therein contained, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, in the vicinity of Kingsbury, in the county of Cumberland, on Monday the 21st day of January, 1856, all the Real Estate conveyed in said Trust, containing about 1500 acres of Land, on which are comfortable buildings and a small farm. A large proportion of the land is heavily timbered. Notes by the purchaser with approved security, payable three and six months after date, will be required as the terms of sale.

JOHN T. GILMORE, Trustee.

Jan'y 8. 68-ts

BROAD and SMALL SWORD, Stick and Bowie Knife
EXERCISES, BOXING, &c.,

Taught by **PROF. JAMES ROBERTS,**

Late Teacher at the University of Virginia; at the Virginia Military Institute, and Washington College, Lexington, Va., and at many other Colleges too numerous to mention.

Wouldst have thy son acquire a graceful port,
A manly bearing;—make his eye acute
As that of a hawk, and his young limbs vie
With those of roe-bucks in agility?—
The noble art of Fencing let him learn.

MR. ROBERTS having had much experience as a Teacher in the United States and Europe, takes pleasure in offering his professional services to those gentlemen who may feel desirous to patronise a system which, as a means of affording excellent exercise, elegant amusement, and imparting an easy deportment and graceful action, as well as extraordinary acuteness of eye, and agility of body is unequalled; and which is highly recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the world as an admirable Gymnasium exercise which has cured many complaints of the chest, pains, &c., and which, last though not least, Nature's first great law of self-defence, will enable the pupil to protect himself from any person or persons who may assail him.

Private Tuition given.

For Terms, &c., apply to Mr. R. at the Shemwell House.

Jan'y 9. 68-2tpd

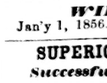
T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.
Successful Treatment of Hernia!



THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5. Double $8. State which side is affected, and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Tropical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,
No. 32 NORTH NINTH ST., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6mi

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,

PREVENTED AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes, and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3. Children's $2 50.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
32 NORTH NINTH ST., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6mi

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by the late Rev. Colin McIver, I will on Wednesday, the 2d day of January, 1856, at the Court House in Fayetteville, proceed to sell sundry NEGROES to satisfy the provision of said Trust

D. A. RAY, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Dec. 24, 1855. 55-tw

FREIGHTING

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

A meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and E. M. Green was appointed Secretary

on motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery** of all Freights at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Goods from Wilmington to Fayetteville at the following rates, viz: Lime at 2½ cents per cask, Ground Plaster at 50 cents per cask, and Dust & Ground Bone at 50 cents per ton,

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT

from the present established rates on all other articles of freight, and after that date no Drayage or Delivering Bill to be charged.

Resolved, That the Banks, Merchants and Planters of Fayetteville be requested to withdraw their Freighting business from the Steamboats that may refuse to conform to the above rates.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. W. Gillespie, Secy.

Dec. 13, 1855. 55-tf

North Carolina Readers.

The Undersigned are prepared to furnish Wholesale and Retail, these very favorable terms, to Teachers, Merchants, Book Pedlars, and others,

SERIES OF NORTH CAROLINA READERS, Nos. 1 and 2, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by CATON H. WILEY, Esq., now Superintendent of Common Schools. Of Nos. 1 and 2, which are now books, just issued, we will hand a copy gratis to any Teacher who may apply.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 19, 1855.

FOR SALE.

THE Residence on Harrington Hill. Terms liberal.

JOHN CROW

Dec. 20, 1855. 55-tf

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.—Further supplies just recd.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 22.

6000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WE offer for sale, a body of fine Turpentine Lands, containing about 6000 Acres. There are now thirteen crops of Boxes, a portion of which has been worked one season, and balance two seasons, one twenty-five Bbl. Still, with all the necessary arrangements, buildings, &c., to carry on the Turpentine business—situated in Cumberland County, about twenty miles from Fayetteville and from one to three miles from Little River. We will sell the above Lands for $20,500.

TROY & MARSH

Dec. 5, 1855. 52-6w

LOST,

ON Monday last, in Fayetteville, or on the Road home, a large Calf Skin POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable quantity of papers, embracing Notes, Receipts, &c., among which the following are recollected:

A Note made by Jno. McRae to the subscriber for Seventy-one Dollars and some cents.

Another made by A. A. McKethan and Duncan Morrison for Ten Dollars and some cents.

One made by William McMillan for Ten Dollars, which is paid.

A receipt from Jno. Munroe, Constable, for three Judgments.

Two receipts of One Hundred Dollars each for stock in Cumberland Bank.

And a receipt for Two Shares of Stock in F. F. High School.

The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Cook & Johnson or J. S. Banks.

DUNCAN SHAW

Dec. 5, 1855. 59-tf

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the last Will and Testament of Henry Elliot was admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the testator are requested to make an early payment. Those having claims must present them in proper time or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

ALEXANDER ELLIOT, }
J. G. SHEPHERD, } Executors.

Dec. 6, 1855. 59-6w

28 Gross (3000) Webster's Elementary Spelling Books. 20 dozen Webster's Pictorial Spelling Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 18.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS and SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes. Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common.

THOS. J. JOHNSON,

Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.

Nov. 12 52-tf

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," is prepared to execute orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills (Lewis's patent),
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Gearing, Turbine and other Water wheels,
Force and Pump Fire Engines,
Corn Shellers and Cob Crusher,
Rice Threshers,
Sugar Machinery,
Shafting Hangers and Pulleys,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and Plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been reorganized for the express purpose of meeting punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may be given will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 46-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

FALL GOODS, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now Receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

Foriegn and Domestic, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

With a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

To which they invite the attention of Merchants, the Ladies and all, and which they offer at LOW PRICES for CASH, or on Time to punctual customers at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON

Aug. 27, 1855. 50-tf

NEW STOCK OF Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

together with a large and varied stock of

Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call, as we offer the above stock on the best terms

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 2.

FALL OF 1855.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES

Having determined to relinquish the HARDWARE TRADE, we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

Our friends who are behind hand in their payments, are earnestly requested to pay up.

HALE & SACKETT

August 27, 1855. 50-tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE.

1855.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

C. THOMSON is now receiving his usual assortment of the most approved styles of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

LADIES' GAITERS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS,

and Children's Shoes of various descriptions.

—ALSO,—

TRAVELLING and PACKING TRUNKS, and CARPET BAGS, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

☞ First come, first served.

J. C. THOMSON, Old Stand, Market Square.

Sept. 2, 1855. 53-tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE President and Directors are now ready to receive proposals for constructing the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road between Little's Mills in Richmond County and Albemarle in Stanly County, and they invite proposals for the following work:—

Section 1st. For constructing the Road from Little's Mills to Clark's Creek, 10 miles.

Sec. 2d. For constructing Road from Clark's Creek to the Pee Dee River, 5 miles.

Sec. 3d. For the construction of a Bridge across Pee Dee River.

Sec. 4th. For the construction of the Road from the Pee Dee River to Albemarle, 8½ miles.

Proposals will be received and considered for the Grading and making all necessary side ditches and Culverts from the Pee Dee to Albemarle, omitting planking.

By a resolution of the Stockholders, before the President and Directors can enter into these contracts an individual subscription of $15,000 will have to be made,—it is asked that the friends of the work will submit such bids, either subscribing or guaranteeing that amount so as to enable the work at once to go on.

JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't F. & A. P. R. Co.

Oct. 25. 47-tf

FAMILY BIBLES.

A LARGE Stock. Also, Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books.

E. J. HALE & SON

NEW BOOKS.

BEECHCROFT, by the Author of Heartsease, &c: The Private Life of an Eastern King; Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature; McKenzie's Miscellaneous Works: The Contrast between Good and Bad Men, by Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring. Also, further supplies of The Great Iron Wheel; Alone; Heir of Redcliffe; Berrian's, Barnes' and Thornton's Family Prayers; Gillott's 303, Perry's Double Action, and many other kinds of Steel Pens; Carmine Inks; Camel Hair Pencils, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 12

J. N. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS,

Paints; Oils; Dye-Stuffs;

VARNISHES; WINDOW-GLASS AND Putty; Glass-Ware; Perfumery; Fine Soaps; Fine Tooth and Hair Brushes; Paint Brushes; Field and Garden Seeds; Spices; Snuffs; Surgical Instruments; Patent Medicines; Pure Liquors for Medicinal Purposes; Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Orders from Country Physicians and Merchants respectfully solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in regard to quality and price.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Oct. 27. 48-tf

Negro Blankets, Kerseys and Shoes

for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 7 51-tf

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE CHEAP,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **WINES and LIQUORS,**

Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market

Nov. 7. 51-tf

New Wagon Establishment

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

Buckwheat Flour in 12½ lb. Bags,

for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 7 51-tf

REMOVAL.

S. M. THOMAS has removed from his former stand, near the Debbin House, Hay street, to the corner of Market and Gillespie street, south-west of the Market House—recently occupied by Mr. S. S. Arey—where he would be happy to have his friends, and all in want of good and cheap Goods, call and examine his Stock, which comprises Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

S. M. THOMAS.

Aug. 29. 32-tf

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish, one of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

July 5, 1855. 72-tf

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES

Plain Colors, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Figd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and PLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS, BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c

FOR GENTLEMEN:

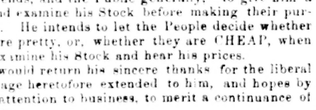
Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Socks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Jewelry, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c

Sept. 20. 37-tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in sets; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; Wash Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands, Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added

November 2, 1854. 15tf

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $60,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.

Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

S. M. THOMAS

IS Receiving, direct from New York, a large and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c.

To which he would call the attention of the LADIES, his friends, and the Public generally,—to give him a call and examine his Stock before making their purchases. He intends to let the People decide whether they are pretty, or, whether they are CHEAP, when they examine his Stock and hear his prices.

He would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Corner of Market and Gillespie St.,

Sept. 27. 39-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., } 13tf
Dec. 12, 1855. }

CALL AND SETTLE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber either by Note or Account, are requested to settle during the month of January, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

I have on hand a lot of SADDLERY and HARNESS WARE that I will sell low for Cash.

M. N. LEARY.

Dec. 24. 64-1mpd

$25 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, with her little Boy Isaac, a Negro Woman, EMILY by name. Said woman is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, ordinary size and dark complexion. Her child ISAAC, is a likely boy about 2½ years old, with large rolling eyes, and black complexion, and is not able to talk distinctly.

Said negroes were purchased from one Martin who lives in Richmond, Va., thither they may make their way. I will give Twenty-five Dollars for the delivery to me of said Negroes, or their confinement in any jail where I can get them.

I will also give $100 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring, concealing or enticing away said Negroes.

T. BETHEA.

Gilopolis, Robeson Co., N. C., Dec. 22. 64-tf

OVERSEER WANTED.

THE subscriber will give good wages to a competent Overseer, well recommended as to character and competency, to take charge of his Rose Hill Plantation, near Fayetteville, for the ensuing year. One well acquainted with making Naval Stores, particularly Tar, preferred.

JOHN H. HAUGHTON.

Pittsborough, Dec. 20. 63-tf

To Turpentine, Timber, Tar and Corn and Cotton Makers.

FOR SALE.

705 WITH the choice of 1800 acres of valuable LAND, situated twelve miles from Lumberton, within three miles of Lumber River, and on or very near the line of the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road. To persons engaged or desiring to engage in business of either of the above branches, this Land presents unusual inducements. Growing a sufficient number of pines to cut seven tasks of boxes, and furnishing trees of sufficient size to make from 3 to 500 sticks of ton timber of 1000 feet each. In addition to this, it is considered as being excellent Farming Land—producing Cotton from 6 to 1200 lbs. to the Acre.

This Land is situated on Ashpole Swamp, in a healthy and desirable section of Robeson county, N. C.

For terms, &c., apply to

M. B. McNEILL.
Lumberton, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 63-3mpd

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL DEBTS due me prior to this date must be settled immediately, or they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Dec. 20. 63-4w

SOUTHERN PLANK ROAD.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Southern Plank Road Company will be held in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M.

W. McL. McKAY, Sec'y

Dec. 21 64-tm

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.

August 7, 1855. 25tf

LAW BOOKS.

WHARTON'S American Criminal Law, new and third Edition:
" Precedents of Indictments and Pleas:
" on the American Law of Homicide:
" Law Dictionary;
Morris on the Law of Replevin:
Troubat on Limited Partnership:
Wharton & Stile's American Medical Jurisprudence,
Just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 15

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

FIFTY TONS GUANO.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of **GROCERIES,** embracing a large and general assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates for Cash, Country Produce, or on the usual credit to prompt paying customers.

ALSO,

Fifty Tons Best Peruvian Guano,

for Cash, at 3 cents per pound.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japanned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1855 83tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 14, 1855. 9-tf

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements, which can be had on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart; and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 34-tf

Fanny Fern's New Book, ROSE CLARK, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 22.

Methodist Hymns, various styles;

and Methodist Disciplines, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 22.

The Southern Harmony and Musical Companion, new edition, enlarged and revised. A further supply of this popular book just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 22.

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

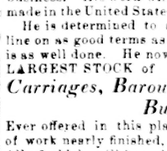
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Blacksmith's Turpentine Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Saddlery and Leather,
Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Ready-made Clothing, and
Staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct 24, 1854 1tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

REDUCED FARE.

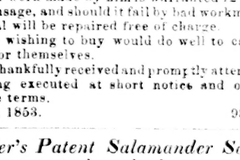


Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $12. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore

Jan. 1, 1852

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1855 61xpd

JUST PUBLISHED,

A New and Corrected Edition of

Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have printed a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 2d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print.

E. J. HALE & SON.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854 4tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

25 BOXES TALLOW CANDLES. Also, a lot of PLAIN and FANCY WAX CANDLES. For sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 7. 51-tf

Rio and Java Coffee, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 7. 51-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices.

S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. C. Campbell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm are requested to settle up their notes and accounts, as indulgence will not be given.

D. C. CAMPBELL.
W. C. CAMPBELL.

Carbonton, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 56-3t

D. C. CAMPBELL will continue the business at the old stand on his own account.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 25th inst., a negro man, JEMMY, about twenty-one years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weight one hundred and sixty-five pounds, a stout active barrassed, a bold, plausible fellow, a scar on the forehead, between one of his eyes, and the next toes a scar, the end of one finger, with the opposite big toe to point across the foot, [illegible] No other notable marks to mention. Jemmy was brought up in Robeson county in this State, and his wife there,—owner not known. Jemmy was purchased from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, Georgetown, S. C., and he and Z. B. Dunkley, agent in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and returned to this county, where he loitered and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well known about Fayetteville, having driven a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward if he is taken up out of the county, and not grumble.

JOSEPH J. WEATHERLY

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 56-tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until further notice, his Distillery and its fixtures, Copper Stock, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very much productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the Mexico Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. H. JONES.

Juniper Station, Moore county

Oct. 22, 1854. 46-tf

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY,

2 miles from Rockfish P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises.

M. McBRYDE.

August 5. 27-tf

Clinton Female Institute,

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogues, or address the Principal, L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Secy
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 16, 1855. 49-tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and Jesse Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state, excellent Turpentine land, and some Pine timber, and a large quantity of Log Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH

June 27. 70tf

DESIRABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, consisting of Six Hundred Acres—One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good new Dwelling and all the necessary out houses; the water is good and the location healthy. It is situated in the lower end of Richmond County, two miles from Laurinburgh, where there is a flourishing Male School, and will not be far from the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information will please call on me on the premises, or address me at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C.

DUNCAN McINTYRE

Oct. 13. 44tf

Leather Belting or Bands.

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES.

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☞ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 56tf

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.

Fall Term, 1855.

HIS Honor, J. W. Ellis, Judge presiding: It is ordered by his Honor, that a SPECIAL TERM of the SUPERIOR COURT of LAW and EQUITY be held for the County of Cumberland, the week beginning with the Second Monday in FEBRUARY, A. D., 1856, and that the Clerk of the Court give six weeks' notice thereof in each of the newspapers in the town of Fayetteville.

Suitors, Witnesses and others, having business to transact on the Civil Docket are required to attend punctually, on the Second Monday in February next, at the Court House in Fayetteville.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the Seventh Monday after the Fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1855.

65*tc] JESSE T. WARDEN, C. S. C.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE Trustees take pleasure in announcing to its former patrons, as well as others who wish to give their daughters a complete and thorough education, that they have secured in this institution the services of the Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON and Lady. Mr. Johnson, who will act as Principal of the College, is a graduate of one of the first Colleges in the United States, and has for several years been engaged in teaching, and for the last eight been employed as Principal of Donaldson Academy, in Fayetteville, N. C., which he conducted with eminent ability and leaves with the regrets of all concerned.

Able and experienced Teachers have been employed as Assistants in the Literary Department, and the Trustees design employing before the commencement of the Session an attentive and efficient Teacher of Music.

Floral College was established in 1841, and has been in successful operation ever since. It is furnished with many of the aids of imparting instruction—such as Pelton's Outline Maps, Astronomical Charts, Orrery, Globes, and a well selected Chemical and Philosophical apparatus. The location of the College is proverbially healthy—but few cases of serious sickness have ever occurred. The young ladies will be under the constant care of the Principal and his lady, and no efforts will be spared to advance them in the various branches of a useful and polite course of instruction. In short, it is the aim of the Trustees to furnish the means of a finished and accomplished education as cheaply as it can be done without the sacrifice of the personal comfort of the pupil, the proper refinements of life, or those appliances which are essential to thoroughness of instruction.

The exercises of the College will begin on the 15th day of January, 1856.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Tuition in Preparatory Department,	$8
" College Course,	12
Music on Piano, with use of instrument,	20
" Guitar, " "	15
French,	10
Painting, &c.,	10
Board at Steward's Hall, per month,	8

The Steward's Hall will be under the control of its former polite and gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Neill Alford, of Marion District, S. C.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y to Board of Trustees

Dec. 31, 1855. 57*3t

BANK CHECKS.